

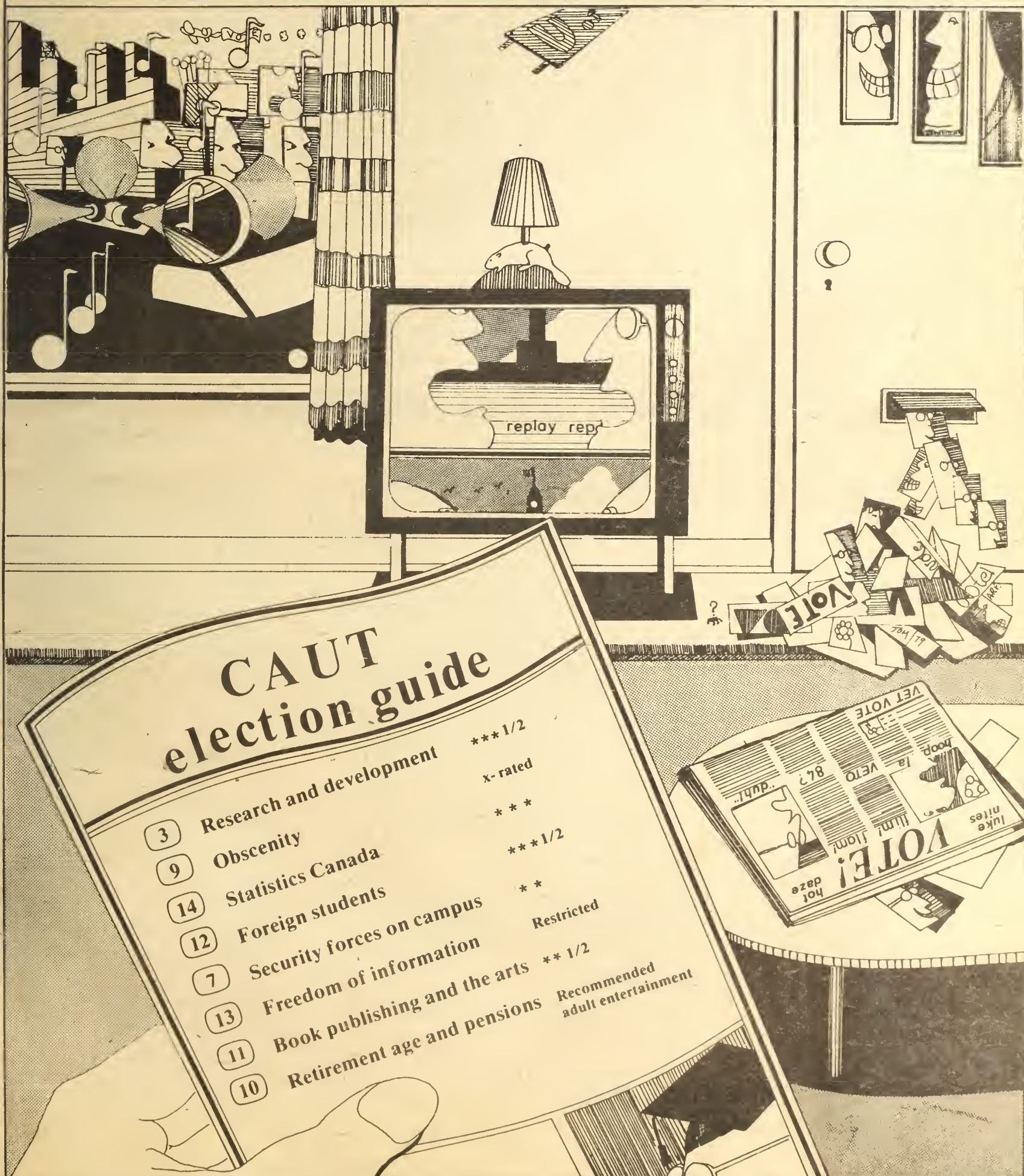
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OF
UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

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PROFESSEURS D'UNIVERSITÉ

May/Mai, 1979
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bulletin



CAUT election guide

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CAUT Bulletin

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LETTERS LETTRES

Glaring inconsistency

I would like to comment on some aspects of the C.A.U.T. brief on obscenity and pornography. The brief reports that the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs is quite concerned about material exploitive of women, the latter being portrayed as "passive victims who derive limitless pleasure from inflicted pain... (and who) are depicted as sexual objects whose only redeeming features are their genital and erotic zones..."

C.A.U.T., however, opposes any attempt to ban such material, agreeing with the Advisory Council on the Status of Women that such exploitation "will not be solved by suppressing their depiction..., (but rather by) less superficial measures such as education, equitable social programs and control of gun sales." Anyone ready to suppress such material, the Council and C.A.U.T. argue (in an attempted *reductio* of the Standing Committee's proposals) "should also be ready to legally restrict the publication and distribution of the vast majority of elementary school textbooks which also depict sexual victimization and inequality and thereby also degrade women."

First, that the suppression of sexist literature and film will not, by itself, solve the problem of the exploitation of women is undeniable. But will it

help? I believe that it will by contributing to the minimization of occasions when youth and adults are exposed to women in a subservient role. The fewer such occasions the more difficult it will be to establish and reinforce sexist attitudes and the easier it will be for more egalitarian legislation to be both effected and effective. Secondly, the Advisory Council and the C.A.U.T. should indeed favour the legal restriction of the majority of elementary school texts which, in their opinion, degrade women. And finally, the C.A.U.T.'s pseudo-radical stance in endorsing action only at the source of the problem involves a glaring inconsistency. After all, what does their support of the fight against sexism through, e.g., education, entail if not, among other things, the elimination of sexist textbooks in elementary schools?

Yours sincerely,
Marvin Glass
Dept. of Philosophy
Carleton, University

Open letter for Bulletin readers

Anyone who reads the February, 1979 issue of an American Philosophical Association publication entitled "Jobs in Philosophy" will be interested to see there two positrons advertised by the University of Calgary. One is a one-year sessional;

the other a three-year appointment. Neither mentions particular specializations within the subject of philosophy as necessary qualifications for the positions listed. These positions were never advertised in the CAUT Bulletin; nor were they advertised in *University Affairs*. Professor Jon Wheatley, who runs a Placement Service for the Canadian Philosophical Association, did know about the jobs, however. The chairman of Calgary's Philosophy Department advised him about the jobs late in the fall and told him that he would be at the APA meetings in the United States over the Christmas break and that prospective candidates could make contact with him there. Professor Wheatley was sufficiently concerned about the timing (APA meetings are during the Christmas break) and procedures here to alert Manpower and to raise the issue with the CPA Executive.

This matter is a scandal. At a time when there are very few positions in universities for young scholars, Americans seem to be given better information and better application opportunities than Canadians for jobs within Canada. The Calgary Department has hired one American for a permanent position and several non-Canadian sessionals over the past few years. How long will we let this sort of thing continue? If Manpower officials cannot trust Canadian academics to adequately recruit in Canada, they will close the borders to foreign academics. If this mistake is at all typical, it appears that they would be entirely right to do so.

Trudy Govier
Associate Professor
Department of Philosophy
Trent University

Interesting, but inequitable

I am writing in response to Helen Baxter's article in the April 1979 issue of the Bulletin "CAUT proposes RHOSP — style educational Savings Plan". While this is an interesting idea, I am afraid it will benefit primarily families in the higher income groups who not only have the means to take advantage of this savings incentive, but whose participation rate in universities is already high. It will have little or no impact on the source of the problem: low-income groups who are at the present time significantly under-represented in the university system. So if equity is an objective of the proposal intended "to encourage parents to save for their children's education from an earlier age", the actual effect will be regressive and work more as a tax break for the well-to-do than increasing the university participation of the low-income groups.

It seems to me that this latter (egalitarian) objective could most effectively be pursued through some type of an Advanced Voucher System (AVS) awarded, at grade nine in the high-school, to promising students originating from low-income families. Of course, the vouchers would only be cashable if and when the student actually proceeds to university. The chief advantage of the AVS (which I proposed in my recent study for the Ontario Economic Council) is that it would match the timing of the decisions by parents and students to invest in university education when they are really made: in grade nine when university / non-university streaming occurs — not in September of each year when the university term starts.

The structural weakness of the ex-



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1968-79: Wasted years for Canadian science policy

by John Kucharczyk

Prior to the work begun by the Lamontagne Committee in November, 1967, little of a comprehensive nature had been written on Canada's science policy. Now a great deal is known, and while no single factor or event explains this country's research and development dilemma, very little of the available evidence reflects favourably on the federal government.

R & D - a national concern

In the first report on its inquiry, published in 1970, the Senate committee said that compared with other industrialized countries, Canada's efforts in science and technology were quite inadequate.

"We discovered", Senator Maurice Lamontagne wrote in a subsequent review of that period, "that the science policy of the Canadian government was in fact determined by circumstances, the result of isolated and inconsistent decisions by various departments and agencies... In other words, we found a mess in the political sector... Science policy was more a product of accident and force than of reflection and choice."

Leadership necessary

The Senate committee concluded that the appropriate and corrective first step was to fill the vacuum at the centre of Ottawa's decision-making process, so that federal policies for the support of Canadian science could be operated in conjunction with and be complementary to other programs.

In response, the government in June, 1971, announced the creation of the Ministry of State for Science and Technology (MOSST) giving it broad terms of reference and responsibility for the overall formulation of policy and co-ordination of federal programs and activities in the area of science and technology. In August, 1971, Alastair Gillespie became the first Canadian "minister of science".

With the publication of the second report of the Lamontagne Committee in 1972, specific recommendations were brought forward. Foremost among these was that a visible science budget detailing an overall target and distribution for aggregate Canadian research and development expenditures was necessary. This target, the Senate committee concluded after studying Canada's lowly position in the international high-technology marketplace, should be to raise total spending on research and development from 1.1% of GNP to 2.5% by 1980.

In 1972, the Lamontagne Committee also asserted that expenditures on science should be viewed as a long-term investment and not subjected to the vagaries and fluctuations inherent in short-term policies of government. It was difficult, if not impossible, the Committee pointed out, to reassemble research teams that have had to be disbanded because of inadequate funding, and that young Canadian scientists could be permanently lost if there was no place for them to participate in research projects upon graduation. Accordingly, it advised that the federal

government adopt an overall budgetary forecast for the 1970's and that successive five-year plans for science expenditures be developed thereafter.

Further important recommendations were made by the Lamontagne Committee that year to improve the organization, strategies and priorities of university research funding. One proposal dealt with the reorganization of the national research granting agencies, including the creation of separate councils for the natural and physical sciences and the social sciences and humanities. A second suggestion was that government support of basic research in universities should cover indirect as well as direct costs, on the grounds that much of this activity met an obligation on Canada's part to contribute to the international pool of free knowledge.

Following these several years of analysis and debate, during which it had accumulated over 12,000 pages of written briefs and oral evidence submitted by government departments and agencies, universities, industry,

national scientific organizations and individuals, the Senate committee ended its third report with a call for immediate government action: "Let us make 1973 the year of decision on the broad and vital issues of science policy. A year of action, not reaction." With the solid basis of a new federal ministry to oversee national research and development programs and priorities, the Committee was justifiably optimistic that the government would become a dynamic agent of change and that action on its other recommendations would soon follow.

Five years of inaction

In the early summer of 1975, a review of the situation under which Canadian science was operating revealed that the same deficiencies and imbalances detected in 1970 still existed. A second Senate inquiry specifically directed to determine why there had been no improvement was launched in December 1975, and this culminated in the publication in September 1977 of the fourth and last volume of the

Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Science Policy.

The scope of the problem

Between 1970, when the Lamontagne Committee first stated its concern that Canada had fallen far behind in the "technological race", and 1977, when it deplored the government's continuing failure to implement a national science policy framework, the total Canadian science effort measured in constant dollars fell from \$980 million to \$910 million. The share of GNP devoted to science expenditures declined from 1.24% to 0.9%, Canada thereby managing to achieve last place standing among the top eight Western industrialized countries.

The basic imbalance in the distribution of the minuscule national research and development effort first noted in 1970 has also remained unchecked: in comparison with other O.E.C.D. countries, where industrial R & D exceeds 60% in most cases, Canadian scientific work is disproportionately concentrated in government laboratories, cut off from the world of trade and commerce. As a result, the Canadian technological gap that the Lamontagne Committee described in its first report is widening. This weakness is particularly evident in the manufacturing sector where it constitutes an important factor accounting for the dramatic rise in Canada's trade deficit in end product goods from \$3.6 billion in 1971 to over \$11 billion in 1978.

Seven years ago the Senate committee recommended that the government transfer contractually to industry intramural research programs of an applied nature whenever possible, but it was not until 1977 that the "make-or-buy" policy was extended to all in-house scientific activities. Compounding this problem of generally ineffectual transfer of technology to the private sector is the growing underutilization of potential for basic research in government and university laboratories. A large number of capable scientists employed by NRC, for example, have secure jobs but suffer critically from a lack of research funding to enable their usefully managing a much more vigorous basic research program to foster technological development in the private sector.

Largely for these reasons, recent statements by the government that it was important and desirable to foster collaboration between the three research sectors were for the most part well received by the Canadian scientific community. Measures such as the "Industrial Innovation Centres Program", "Regional Centres of Excellence Program" and the "Scientific and Technical Employment Program" are much needed to effect a viable system for technology transfer and industrial development of marketable high-technology products.

Federal neglect persists

Unfortunately, as has been the case during the last ten years in Canada, the



Election '79

Since February of this year, in preparation for the upcoming federal elections, the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Canadian Federation of Biological Societies (CFBS) have been spearheading a major effort to inform political candidates in university ridings across the country of issues of concern to universities in Canada today.

This edition of the *Bulletin* is largely devoted to a discussion of these issues and their importance to the university community, to the performance and platforms of the major political parties, and to the activities of the CAUT and other concerned associations with regard to these vital issues and the election campaign itself.

The editor would like to thank the following people for their contributions to this special election edition of the *CAUT Bulletin*: Jill Greenwell, CAUT Relations with Governments Officer; John Kucharczyk, CFBS Executive Secretary for Science Policy; Robert Léger, CAUT Economic Benefits Officer; Ron Boyd, researcher for CFBS; John Helliwell, Director of Foreign Student Affairs at the Canadian Bureau for International Education; and Ottawa artist Tom McDonald, who designed our cover.

* * * *

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Letters

isting student aid programs, both provincially and federally provided, is that they are based on the prevailing enrolment problem and, as such, they regard the current accessibility to university as socially optimal. If this were a valid assumption, then of course the existing aid programs would indeed be progressive.

However, we know that such an assumption *cannot* be made. Therefore, the student aid programs should be designed and administered expressly as policy instruments to equalize educational opportunity by increasing the university participation of potential entrants from lower-income families. The ultimate test of the effectiveness of such a policy instrument would be the degree to which investment decisions at the grade nine level are influenced by the removal of financial barriers which otherwise would bias the decisions of parents and students against university education, even though, academically speaking, the student might be qualified to enter.

I do not wish to imply that financial barriers are the only obstacles explaining the low university participation rate of poor families; obviously there are cultural and non-economic factors. But the point I wish to emphasize is that, unlike some of these factors, (potential) financial obstacles *can* be eliminated by the *type* of student assistance offered, and that so long as existing assistance programs remain inadequate, we cannot claim that financial obstacles are not significant.

Action along the lines of AVS seems to me far more desirable than the proposed RHOSP — style Educational Savings Plan.

Yours sincerely
Ozay Mehmet
Faculty of Administration
University of Ottawa

Loses credibility

I read Ken Campbell's letter (One significant error, one startling statistic)

as an uninvolved bystander. I was amazed at how much credibility Mr. Campbell and Renaissance International lost in my mind through his unnecessary use of insulting language.

Yours truly,
Peter Brown, Ph.D.
Faculty of Education
The University of British Columbia

Will there be a 21st century?

"The 21st century" is a Christian concept. I am questioning not only whether Christianity will survive for another 20 some years but also whether mankind will. Though I agree with several of Michael Locke's suggestions concerning "teaching for survival in the 21st century", I believe that mankind may not survive, if more and more people accept Locke's concept of "science" in contrast to that held by his colleagues in biology Paul A. Weiss and Ludwig von Bertalanffy.

Among the 15 subjects suggested by Locke to form "a Liberal education" the philosophy and logic of science has no major place. That means that the basic assumptions underlying various models of science are not to be seriously questioned. Science thus becomes uncritical in contrast to the views of the leading philosophers of science that it is the first and foremost task of science to be critical and that one cannot even speak of "science" (from Latin "scientia" meaning "knowledge") unless one's pursuit is a critical one. As a critical approach to knowledge science is not to be divorced from philosophy as recognised by the German university system in which philosophy and science (Wissenschaft) are identical: the "Faculty of Philosophy" consists of two Divisions, the "Division of Natural Sciences" and the "Division of Geisteswissenschaften" (translated variously as "moral sciences", "mental sciences", or "human sciences").

Locke's view is expressed in such statements as "That which is in princi-

ple verifiable, all definite knowledge, belongs to science" and "...questions not answerable by science alone..." According to at least one widely held view of science there exists no "definite" but only tentative knowledge, not verifiability but falsifiability is the criterion for the demarcation of science from metaphysics, and "science alone" cannot answer any questions. Locke seems somewhat aware of such a view when he suggests that students deal with the question: "Are there really laws of nature or are they the result of our mental ordering of questions and answers?" Locke seems to choose the first alternative while most contemporary philosophers of science — along with the Copenhagen School of Quantum Mechanics — prefer the second alternative. In other words, Michael Locke follows his 17th century namesake whereas European continental scientists like Weiss and von Bertalanffy follow Kant.

Contrary to his European, including his British colleagues, Michael Locke does not clearly distinguish between science and technology. Thus, he attributes the wish "to predict and control the future" not only to the latter but also to the former. However, when science and technology are not conflated, the aim of the former is merely to make sense out of one's experiences by ordering them. This is at least the goal Einstein, Heisenberg, and their friends were pursuing.

I contend that the confusion of science and technology lies at the root of mankind's problems of overpopulation, pollution, and impending shortages of irreplaceable raw materials. This confusion largely results from the fact that most scientists know little or nothing about the logic and philosophy of science. (I am, of course, not referring to Sherrington, Haldane, Eddington, Einstein, Bohr, Born, Heisenberg, and Schrödinger who wrote extensively on philosophy of science). Students are then taught "facts" (from Latin "factum" meaning "made") without being told that all "facts" are theory-laden and therefore always subject to critique and revision. Students of such scientists do not learn that theories cannot

be proven because theories must contain ideas and ideas exist in people's minds and can, therefore, not be proven (from Latin "probare" meaning "to test"). Theories can merely be more or less useful for making sense out of one's experiences.

The uncritical view of science, the belief that in scientific research one "discovers" some eternal "truth" and one does not merely investigate the usefulness of some invented theory — that uncritical approach leads to technological applications of scientific ideas and subsequently to the problems I mentioned above. If, instead of believing that one has imagined some more appealing conceptualisation of certain events, one believes to have "found" "the truth", then one may blithely go ahead and build some new technical gadget without even giving a thought to its possible long-range consequences. Such short-sightedness based on the belief in "scientific truth" makes one think that "human success lies in the understanding and control of the forces of physical nature."

One particular danger of the pursuit of science without a clear understanding of its underlying logic and philosophy lies in the application of statistics to science. Locke claims that "Statistics, in particular, is essential in modern business and economics as well as for an understanding of science and technology." As von Hayek emphasised in his acceptance speech for the Nobel Prize in economics, in his address entitled "The Pretence of Knowledge", and as mathematicians point out again and again, statistics can hardly ever be applied to data in the real world because most observables cannot be quantified in a way which meets the basic assumptions underlying number systems. Thus, the miscalculations which have been made due to a lack of knowledge about the logic of statistics have resulted in our present problems of inflation, unemployment, shortage of some goods and overproduction of others. These problems are largely a result of ignorance about the difference between "objective" and "subjective" probabilities and about the as yet unresolved differences in conceptualisation of the two.

Consequently, I hold that after language and communication a sound course in the logic and philosophy of science must be taught to all university students before they learn anything further about science and mathematics. Such a course must introduce the students to different outlooks and perspectives in the philosophy and logic of science itself. It must make them aware that there is always more than one answer to any question and that no science can, therefore, ever give final answers. It must teach them to think independently and skeptically and to take risks fully aware that they are taking risks and that there are no assurances concerning the final outcome of any project. Students must understand that statistical probabilities never indicate the specific event which will occur because every possible event occurs only with a probability of zero or of one. It never rains. 93.

Lewis Wolfgang Brandt, Ph.D.
Professor of psychology
and psychoanalyst in private practice
University of Regina

Matter of opinion

I, for one, am a reader of your *Bulletin* who endured, but who was neither bemused nor patient at your inclusion, "Al Fresco A Phoney." (Apr

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Wasted years

stated science policy objectives of the government seldom have borne any resemblance to those it eventually implemented.

Less than three months after the then Minister of MOSST, Judd Buchanan, announced Ottawa's intention to fund the start-up of various collaborative research and development programs and "a new and important target of increasing total spending in R & D from 1% of the GNP to 1.5% by 1983", the government reduced federal expenditures on science and technology by \$128 million. As a result, several well established and productive research projects were crippled or terminated outright, the budgets of the MRC and NSERC were reduced by \$0.5 million, and that of the SSHRC by \$2.1 million. Moreover, in comparison with other federally-funded areas — and directly opposed to the Prime Minister's assertion that spending restraint was being practised "evenly across the board" — science and technology fared very poorly in the cutbacks announced last September 8. Expenditure reductions for scientific activities in the Departments of Communications, Environment, Fisheries, MOSST and Statistics Canada, in each case comprise over 50% of the total dollar cutbacks for the department.

Science - a political football

Next, as if to emphasize a deep conviction that research and development is truly the responsibility of all concerned Canadians, Ottawa summarily decreed that the target of reaching 1.5% of GNP would need to be attained mostly through increased investment by the private sector and that provincial governments would also be obliged to bear a larger share of the load.

Canada's poor performance in research and development was then made the focus of a federal-provincial ministers' conference held in November, 1978. In his opening remarks the Minister of MOSST said that R & D should not be viewed as an expenditure, but "as an investment — an investment today for improved productivity, profits and jobs tomorrow".

Mr. Buchanan noted that compared with industries that do relatively little R & D, companies that are highly research-oriented have a 25% higher growth in output, a 50% higher growth in employment, a 30% higher growth in productivity and only about one-half the growth rate in prices. "It is clear then that these industries offer great potential for new jobs, hold down inflation and improve our balance of payments."

He said failure to make this investment could make Canada a five-time loser: "We lose our expensively trained researchers to other countries; we will fail to capture our share of world markets; we will lose the vital lead in new technology and the spin-offs that come off from it; we will continue to suffer large trade deficits on manufactured high technology products; and we will not be able to offer fulfilling job opportunities to the product of our education system — a skilled, professional labour force".

Ministers attending the federal-provincial conference were told by Ottawa's representatives that the combination of the tax write-off on R & D capital and operating expenditures and tax investment credit for any expanding industrial research were important "special incentives" whose net worth will exceed \$100 million annual-

ly. As various writers, economists and businessmen quickly pointed out, however, quite similar tax measures in place from 1962-66 had little effect on the Canadian R & D outlook. More to the point, it is clear that while more industrial R & D is desperately needed, this alone cannot be the cure-all if at the same time the federal government allows university and government laboratories to fall apart for lack of money. A mere reapportioning between the three research sectors of the meagre sums of money currently given by Ottawa, simply indicates a continuing abdication by the federal government of its leadership responsibilities in this area.

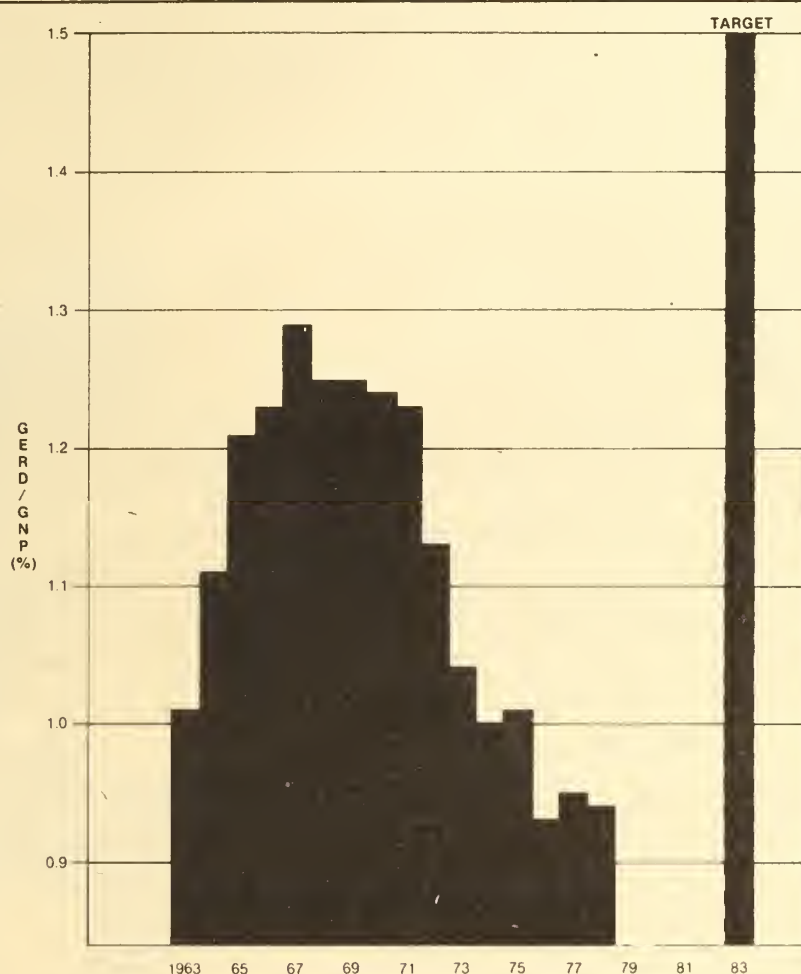
University research in decline

In the concluding volume of its ten-year study of Canadian science policy,

period, total federal expenditures increased nearly four-fold.

In 1972, the Lamontagne committee urged the government to make a study of requirements for scientific manpower in Canada in the 1970's, including a thorough evaluation of university science enrolments so that surpluses or shortages could be minimized. Since 1972-73 the number of doctorates awarded by Canadian universities in the Physical and Applied Sciences has fallen by 45%, with concomitant reductions in the number taking up post-doctoral training. In the Life Sciences the same trend is apparent but the reduction is less marked at -27%.

This disturbing rate of decline in the pool of highly specialized manpower has lead the Biological Council of Canada to question whether any increased employment opportunities in industry, government or universities resulting from the recent proposals to stimulate R & D can, in fact, be filled from within Canada or will require revision of current manpower and immigration restrictions.



Reprinted from: **Federal Science Activities, 1979-80 (M.O.S.S.T.)**

*During the five-year period immediately preceding the election of the Trudeau government in 1968 there was substantial growth in investment in R & D (GERD) as a % of GNP. The years 1969-78 have been a period of continuous decline, although the federal government proposes to effect a miraculous reversal and recovery by 1983.

the Lamontagne committee stated on page 36:

"We believe that research in universities corresponds to a basic long-term national requirement that should not be submitted to short-term austerity considerations. The science budget devoted to this purpose should be increased regularly in the future, at least, enough to take the inflation and sophistication factors into account."

Between 1971 and 1978, the average effective support for MRC grantees declined from \$24,900 to \$18,700, from \$15,400 to \$8,300 for NRC researchers, and from \$15,602 to \$12,925 for scientists whose work was funded through the Social Sciences and Humanities Division of the Canada Council. During the same

In short, federal government inaction has created an absurd situation: established scientists are being driven from research careers in Canada due to inadequate funding and are not being replaced by new investigators — yet Ottawa's own calculations show that in terms of man years this country will need an increase of 16,000 scientists and technologists if it is to meet the 1983 goal of 1.5% GNP target set by the government.

Early in 1974, the government announced its approval of the Senate committee recommendation to create two new research granting agencies. Legislation required to implement NSERC and SSHRC was not passed until June 1977. After another delay,

senior civil servants were named to head the councils despite repeated previous assurances that the positions would be filled by "visibly independent" individuals with "demonstrable research experience".

Weak ministry of science

Once much-touted as the likely architect of a coherent national science policy, in the eight years since its inauguration the Ministry of State for Science and Technology has had four full-time and two part-time ministers:

Alastair Gillespie	August 1971
Jeanne Sauv�	November, 1972
Bud Drury	August, 1974
Hugh Faulkner	September, 1976
Judd Buchanan (part-time)	September, 1977
Alastair Gillespie (very part-time)	November, 1978

Contributing to MOSST's internal instability and general lack of influence in shaping the direction and content of government policy has been the rapid turnover of top management including four deputy ministers, and the fact that in practise the ministry's ability to oversee implementation of specific research and development programs, departments and agencies, all the voluntary co-operation of programs' departments and agencies, all of which zealously guard their prerogatives. Another important 'science' department, Industry, Trade and Commerce, has since 1972 had six ministers, four deputy ministers, and also, like MOSST, has suffered from the increasing intransigence of a Treasury Board bent on vetting requests and recommendations for money to shape and support scientific and industrial policy.

Bleak future prospects

Of the June, 1978 R & D proposals, one must therefore ask: "Is the federal government finally serious about science policy, or is all of this just window dressing for the political moment?" One suspects the latter is the case.

An investment target of 1.5% of GNP for science and technology within five years is far too ambitious a goal for an administration whose few previous corrective measures have repeatedly been derailed by neglect over long periods of time.

Political alternatives available

Would the other federal political parties, if elected to form a government, take effective steps to offset Canada's dramatic decline in science and technology? They say they would.

In July 1977, at its federal convention in Winnipeg, the New Democratic Party passed resolutions calling for:

1. Increased financial support for basic and applied research and development to a level of at least 2.5% of the Gross National Product within three years. This would cover:
 - (a) basic research (curiosity-motivated), at least 0.4% of GNP, to be administered by a single granting agency to support programmes carried out in Canadian universities and research institutes;
 - (b) a requirement for industrial R & D to be carried out in Canada by domestic and foreign-owned companies operating in Canada;
 - (c) establishment of R & D Crown Corporations, in co-operation with the provinces, each with a mandate to carry out mission-oriented research on problems of national need such as the environment, ur-



Lobbying: Election '79

The upcoming federal election marks the third time in as many years that members of the CAUT and the Canadian Federation of Biological Societies have joined forces to lobby political candidates of all parties during an election. As part of its joint on-going effort to make governments more aware of the problems facing universities, the two organizations have over the last few years met with Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, and civil servants; held mass lobbies on Parliament Hill; canvassed candidates in federal byelections; and generated widespread publicity and interest in a number of issues such as the funding of research and post-secondary education. The Election '79 project, however, represents one of the most ambitious ventures to date. Covering university communities from Cornerbrook (Nfld.) to Vancouver, its objective is to (1) alert candidates to the issues affecting the university community and (2) to elicit commitments favouring post-secondary education and research funding.

The Election '79 project began this February with the organization of key contact people on each campus. The basic arrangement is to have one CAUT person and one CFBS person coordinating the lobby activities on each campus. Their job is to organize a team of workers to assist them in conducting interviews with candidates, organizing all-candidates meetings on campus, arranging tours of laboratory and library facilities for individual candidates, press coverage, etc.

Teams of two or three people from a cross section of disciplines conduct the interviews with the candidates to introduce them to some of the issues facing universities in this country. Background data has been supplied from documents prepared by the two organizations in Ottawa, and specific local information provided by the local organizing committee.

After the interview, each candidate is asked to complete a questionnaire designed to allow him to elaborate on his own views about the issues raised. (A copy of the questionnaire appears on the back cover of this issue of the Bulletin.)

A variety of information has been provided by the Ottawa office, including a "Lobbyist's Vade Mecum",

a report on the state of research funding, an information sheet on freedom of information, data on social sciences funding, an analysis of federal-provincial fiscal arrangements, lists of nominated candidates in and around university ridings, and selected financial data on universities together with employee and student statistics to enable candidates to assess the economic impact of universities on their local community.

A number of organizations have been invited to participate in the project.

Canadian Society of Microbiology
Canadian Physiological Society
Pharmacological Society of Canada
Social Sciences Federation of Canada
Canadian Federation for the Humanities
Canadian Association of Anatomists
Canadian Biochemical Society
Nutrition Society of Canada
Canadian Society of Cell Biology
Canadian Society for Immunology
Canadian Association for Research in Toxicology
Canadian Council of University Chemistry Chairmen
Canadian Institute of Chemists
Canadian Association of Physicists
Canadians for Health Research
Canadian Society for Clinical Investigation
Canadian Association of University Research Administrators
Medical Scientists of British Columbia

The results of the questionnaires will be published on local campuses for the information of the entire university community, and national results collated at the Ottawa office for use in planning future lobbying strategy.

It is hoped that as a result of this project, which was designed to be non-partisan and purely educational, future Members of Parliament will have a better understanding of the role of universities in the economic system and of the problems facing the post-secondary education and research community.

The questionnaire used in the CAUT's lobby project has been reproduced on the back cover of the Bulletin.

Wasted years

- ban development, northern development, etc.
1. Technology transfer to secondary industry to be promoted by planned interaction between R & D Corporations, universities and industry;
 2. Financial assistance by government for commercial technological development to be on the basis of equity in the venture;
 3. Sufficient flexibility in the programmes to permit concentrated attacks on perceived problems facing society, e.g. alternate energy sources.

On March 7, at the beginning of a 5-1/2 hour R & D debate in the House of Commons, Progressive Conservative Leader Joe Clark moved a motion that Canada:

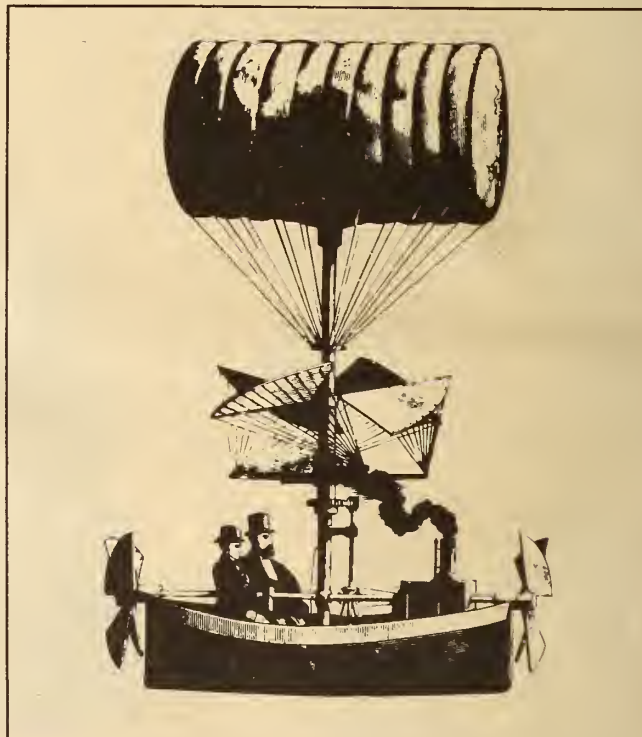
1. Set a goal of 2.5% of the GNP to be spent on R & D by 1985;
2. Significantly increase the research and development tax credit for Canadian industry;
3. Give particular priority to strengthening our R & D programs, particularly in the fields of agriculture and renewable resources;
4. Extend the tax credit system to provide incentive for new employ-

ment in industrial research, design and development;

5. Encourage development work in areas of acknowledged Canadian expertise.

On March 18-19, the Social Credit Party of Canada unanimously adopted a resolution to establish a science policy in accordance with three fundamental principles:

1. The need for an adequate budget with the increase in R & D expenditures at 2.5% of the GNP by 1985, of which 50% will come from the private sector and 50% from the public sector;
2. The urgency of establishing a long-term Canadian scientific policy (3 to 9 years) supported by budget engagements of three (3) years revised annually, and also longer projections of less precise nature, as stabilizations measures;
3. The presence of representatives chosen by the scientific community on government organizations and committees, disposing of budgets, determining priorities, and consulted with regard to the realization of long-term policies and also for the establishment of future projections once these policies are established.



CAUT applauds de Bané

A lobby effort by the Canadian Association of University Teachers in support of free distribution of government publications to Canadian libraries met with considerable success earlier this year.

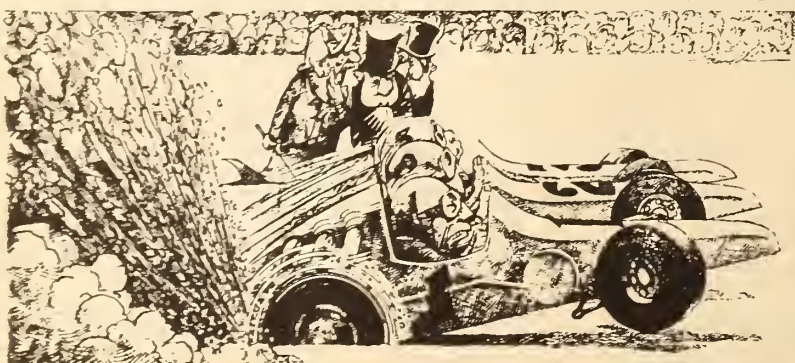
The Minister of Supply and Services, Pierre de Bané reversed his proposal to restrict free distribution to libraries in response to pressure from the CAUT and the Canadian Library Association. In an announcement February 8, the recently-appointed Minister said that none of the 586 public and educational institution libraries in Canada would be adversely affected by cutbacks.

Originally, de Bané had planned to

reduce by over half the number of Canadian libraries now receiving government publications free of charge with a particularly heavy cut in the university sector.

The CAUT applauded the Minister's decision to exempt depository libraries from the cutbacks.

"Mr. de Bané is to be congratulated on recognizing that the public interest is well served by the government documents collections in university libraries and by the free circulation to them of government publications", said Donald C. Savage, CAUT Executive Secretary, at the time of the Minister's announcement.



"They're really revved up... it should be a good race once they get traction."

Reprinted from the Globe and Mail

Are you concerned about the alleged illegal acts of various police forces, most notably the RCMP? Should illegally obtained evidence be admissible in a Canadian court of law? What classes of communication should be entirely confidential: lawyer-client? clergyman-parishoner? police-informer?

These seem strange questions to be asking federal election candidates. After all, how could they possibly relate to the work of university teachers and researchers, you ask. Universities are institutions of higher learning, you explain, which at their purest level are dedicated to freedom of thought and speech and disagreement in ideas and beliefs on every conceivable subject, and not with the pragmatic functions of the police in apprehending criminals and protecting the public.

However, these questions, inappropriate as they may seem, do indeed affect all elements within the university. It is now obvious that after their harassment of various university-based protest movements of the '60s, the RCMP (and members of the Canadian armed forces) by the use of electronic bugs and undercover informers continued their general surveillance of faculty and students on university campuses despite a prime ministerial assurance to the contrary in 1963. The first public hint that we had a domestic intelligence network engaged in fishing expeditions in universities did not surface until November 1977 when a disgrusted University of Ottawa security guard alleged that a room in the university administration building, used primarily by political science and social science students and faculty, had been bugged in 1970 with the knowledge and cooperation of several people with security responsibilities at the school — although this was subsequently denied by the Rector. Defence Minister, Barney Danson, readily admitted on November 24 that there had been at least four similar operations and other "clandestine" activities up until 1972, including a bugging operation at the University of Toronto, but confessed that none had produced much information. The defence department subsequently denied allegations that it was involved in electronic eavesdropping at the University of Ottawa or that it had carried out surveillance in cooperation with the RCMP, but admitted that military officers attending universities filed reports on the "activities and attitudes" of students in 1969 and 1970 because of concern over possible civil disorders.

There should be no general surveillance of university campuses. Security clearance methods are unsophisticated and in need of overhaul. Security service personnel require more and better training in order to better distinguish between legitimate dissent and subversion. And members of the security service attending university should not be reporting on non-criminal activity of professors and students.

Joe Clark, PC Leader
in a letter to the CAUT
April, 1978

The admissions at any other time would of course have made front page news but quickly lost public attention in the daily barrage of similar stories about the security forces' questionable or illegal activities: arson, theft of a membership list of a legitimate political party, surveillance of political parties and trade union officials, extensive mail tampering, forgery, fraud, burglary, intimidation...



The security forces on campus

But you have nothing to hide, ... have you?

by Jill Greenwell

The CAUT was not, however, content to let the incidents pass without protest. They had after all been assured by Prime Minister Pearson in 1963 (at a meeting with Bora Laskin who was then President of CAUT) that there would be no general RCMP surveillance of universities. The force, they had been told, would only seek information on the campuses when there were definite indications that someone might be involved in espionage or subversive activities, or when people were seeking jobs with security clearance with the government — an understanding that was subsequently reaffirmed by Jean-Pierre Goyer when he was Solicitor-General in 1971, and later by Prime Minister Trudeau in 1978.

The policy agreed to in 1963 has not been changed... I think it is important to add that, in the extremely difficult area of security operations, no person in Canada can be regarded as immune from observation or surveillance if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the person is or has been engaged in subversive activities.

Prime Minister Trudeau
January, 1978

In January 1979, the CAUT presented a brief to the McDonald Commission. (See *CAUT Bulletin*, April 1979, for a report on the CAUT's appearance before the Commission.)

Unless there have in fact been individuals on university campuses suspected of committing actual crimes such as terrorism, sabotage or espionage, these covert operations appear to constitute a breach of the understanding the CAUT reached with the government in 1963. They raise questions about political and police lip service to the principle of academic freedom. Are the police justified in maintaining general surveillance and electronic surveillance on campuses under any circumstances? What is, after all the threshold between legitimate political dissent and conspiracy to commit subversive acts? Should academics, such as Marxist scholars like Andre Gunder Frank, be barred from entering Canada as guest speakers on unspecified grounds of national security or should the government be forced to disclose such information so that the "accused" person is given full opportunity to defend himself? Are politicians more fit than judges to authorize wiretaps, par-

ticularly where they might involve unorthodox and perhaps even illegal methods of planting bugs? Should there be restrictions on the admissibility of illegally obtained evidence in court? Where do we draw the line between the rights of the individual and the interests of society? How do we reconcile the university's right to academic freedom and the legitimate functions of the police force?

These are complex issues to resolve but one thing is clear — if universities really care about protecting academic freedom, they will have to remain ever vigilant to ensure that it is not swept aside in the rush to save us from ourselves.

"It would be essential for us to have a system in place whereby any breach of the law that might be necessary would be authorized by a responsible official of Cabinet and that responsible official would have to carry the can for any consequences that flowed."

Joe Clark
March 30, 1979

"The Progressive Conservative policy remains the same as I stated it earlier.

"Where it is necessary for the RCMP to take extraordinary security action in the interests of national security, we will have a system whereby approval for such action will require the approval by a cabinet minister who is accountable and responsible to Parliament."

Joe Clark
April 11, 1979

"We have in Canada a law for farmers. It is the same law for trade unionists. It is the same law for bank clerks. And it is the same law for politicians and policemen."

Ed Broadbent,
on the election trail '79



"I WAS MISLED" - ALLMAND

Busins reCitizen

Reprinted from The Citizen



Education a loser

by Jill Greenwell

The federal government has in the last few years been rapidly abandoning its strong centralist line in favour of self-determination for the provinces. As a consequence, the provinces are now in either full or de facto control of a number of areas of responsibility, and are gradually acquiring others. Freed from the rigidity of various federal controls, they have begun to reassess their programmes and expenditures, and to re-arrange priorities to suit themselves. The result has been a dramatic decline in spending on post-secondary education in the last few years and a great deal of belt-tightening and re-evaluation by those affected.

Federal prominence in the funding of post-secondary education started not long after the Second World War. It initially took the form of per capita grants to universities for war veteran students, followed from 1951 onwards by a programme of direct per capita grants to universities based on provincial populations. In 1967, however, the federal government withdrew its direct support for university operating costs and introduced a new formula for assistance to post-secondary education. Under the new arrangement, both levels of government would share the costs of the programme — essentially on a matching dollar-for-dollar basis. By the early 1970s, the federal government had, however, already begun to be alarmed by both the rapid growth in financial outlays and the open-ended nature of programme commitments which made it impossible to predict future expenditures accurately. There was a growing realization that while the open-ended matching payments may have been useful in encouraging the provinces to expand the education programme in the initial phase, it provided little incentive for provincial governments to exercise care in controlling expenses.

The Government of Canada on several occasions during this period put forward proposals removing the explicit linkage between provincial spending and federal contributions for the three major shared cost programmes (post-secondary education, health insurance and medicare), but the provinces were uneasy about their potential exposure to rising programme costs. The provinces were finally persuaded in 1972 to accept a limit of 15% in increases for total federal contributions for post-secondary education in any one year. They were not entirely satisfied however. Since the early 1960s a number of them had become interested in a re-structuring of the three major shared cost programmes under which they would take on more of the policy making and administrative responsibilities in return for extra tax room from the federal government. They believed that they could manage these programmes more effectively if they had greater control over them. The approach to the re-working of the arrangement varied, of course, from province to province. Some of the more affluent ones focussed on tax room whereas the poorer ones were more interested in cash payments from the federal government. But by the time of the first ministers meeting of 1976, more than

half of the provinces had decided that they wanted more tax room to go along with their increased responsibilities in the three major programmes.

At this juncture, the academic community began to realize the strong likelihood that the federal government might relinquish its predominant role in financing education and health. In a brief to the federal government in March 1976, the CAUT and CFBS proposed a three-year deferral of any revisions to the federal-provincial fiscal agreement to allow time for careful negotiation between both levels of government, in consultation with all elements of the university community.

In responding to proposals made by the Prime Minister at a first ministers meeting in June of that year, the CAUT applauded the government's declared intention to maintain a strong federal presence in post-secondary education; supported the establishment of a federal-provincial forum on post-secondary education to develop and coordinate programmes and policies; and again urged an extension of the current financial arrangement to permit a full assessment of the role of universities in Canadian society. Failing an extension of the fiscal agreement, the CAUT urged the implementation of various measures to ensure that there would be no negative effect

on the financing of universities.

What emerged from the series of federal-provincial negotiations was hailed as a milestone in the history of government arrangements, but may well be disastrous for universities in this country.

Under the new legislation (entitled the Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programmes Financing Act, 1977), which became effective April 1977, contributions from the Government of Canada would be unconditional — that is they would no longer be directly related to specific provincial expenditures but would instead rise with the growth of the economy.

About half of the federal contribution was to be in cash with the rest in abated tax room. In time, the cash payments to each province would be determined by a formula using half of the national average per capita federal payments in a 1975-76 base period, escalated by a moving average of growth rate for per capita Gross National Product. In the short term, however, there would be some temporary adjustments to bring the move to a uniform scale of payments into effect gradually. As for the tax portion of the federal contribution, it would consist of 13.5 percentage points of federal personal income tax plus one point of corporate income, equalized

wherever this was necessary. In addition, the federal government would make special transitional payments to those provinces where the yield from the tax room would not be as high as the national average.

The results are very much to the benefit of the provinces. As a group, they are receiving more under the new scheme than they would have under the previous rules. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1977, for example, federal contributions in tax points and adjustment payments totalled \$1.737 billion. In the 1978-79 fiscal period, federal contributions totalled approximately \$2.418 billion — an increase which was in fact a shade higher than the 15 per cent annual limit imposed by the federal government in 1972!

Provincial priorities are no longer distorted by federal conditional financial payments, the provinces have more flexibility in administering their programmes, and they are no longer subject to federal monitoring or auditing of provincial outlays. But perhaps most important of all, there is no statutory commitment on their part to maintain certain national standards in post-secondary education as there is in the health care field. They have achieved autonomy. The provinces had of course already started to re-think their commitment to post-secondary education by the time the federal government imposed its 15 per cent limit, and what with declining student enrolments and widespread unemployment among graduates, had decided that there were more important priorities. The 1977 federal-provincial agreement merely reinforced the trend by ensuring that there would be no strings attached to the funds originally designated for post-secondary education.

Federal contributions are, on the other hand, costing the Government of Canada more than they had originally anticipated. Because of current slow economic growth, federal cash contributions have had to be increased in order to make up the short fall in provincial revenues. But there is little the federal government can do to alleviate the situation. Under the agreement, any change requires three years notice and the agreement continues indefinitely until it is changed. Nor, under the agreement, could any notice of change be served in the first two years of the agreement (the two year limit expired April 1, 1979).

There was, therefore, widespread consternation that the federal government might act unilaterally to change the agreement when Finance Minister Jean Chretien announced in September 1978 that the government, as part of its major spending cuts, was considering the possibility of cutting transfers to the provinces, including those under the Established Programmes Financing Arrangement. The government did not make any cuts under the EPF agreement, but there would have been nothing to stop both levels of government from changing it by mutual consent if they had chosen to do so.

But where does that leave the universities? There is certainly a growing perception that the quality of the educational system is starting to deteriorate — staff cutbacks because of provincial funding policies, increased tuition fees and ceilings on student loans, accessibility problems for students, particularly from lower income groups, a virtual halt on capital expenditures, are all contributing to a rapid disintegration of the system. The federal government, too, shares the belief that there may be problems with the current funding arrangement. They will, as soon as all relevant data on fiscal expenditures under the agreement have been tabulated for the 1979-80 fiscal period, be conducting a study of its effects over the first three years of operation.

Due to government cut-backs in education, we're forced to abandon certain traditional frills...



Reprinted from the Globe and Mail



Obscenity legislation threatens arts, literature in Canada

by Helen Baxter

"...do the bills not, in fact, in attempting to stamp out pornography, go so far as to restrict the literary traditions of the country?"

Stuart Leggatt, M.P., Member of Justice and Legal Affairs Committee, speaking in committee, February 21, 1978.

Obscenity legislation introduced in the House of Commons in May of 1978 (contained in Bill C-51, an omnibus bill amending sections of the Criminal Code) and re-introduced in November (Bill C-21) is now at a standstill pending the federal election.

The proposed legislation has been viewed with alarm by many organizations in Canada because of its grave threat to civil liberties and freedom of artistic and literary expression. Among those who have protested the obscenity legislation are the Canadian Association of University Teachers, the Canadian Library Association, The Writers' Union of Canada, the Canadian Booksellers Association, the Civil Liberties Association, the Periodical Distributors of Canada and the Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Although its future is very much up in the air at present, the legislation continues to have strong support from certain pressure groups — notably the followers of Renaissance International, a group dedicated to removing certain books, deemed by its members to be obscene, from Canadian high schools and libraries — as well as from members from all three parties in the House; thus, it remains a matter of considerable concern.

As it stood in the last session of Parliament, the proposed legislation governing obscenity was largely the product of the Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs. Armed with ten private members' bills, the all-party committee began hearings on the subject of pornography back in February of 1978.

"...some time ago, our task force on pornography in the province seized a number of letters of people ordering hard core pornography and frankly, if you read them — we have them here and we would be glad to show them to you — it would almost boggle your mind regardless of what you have been exposed to in your lifetime."

Chief H. Adamson, Metropolitan Toronto Police, speaking before the committee, February 21, 1978.

The majority of those appearing before the committee — many of whom were members of the police force — expressed strong support for much stricter laws governing obscenity. Driving their viewpoint home, members of the Ontario and Toronto



Police shocked the committee with displays of lurid, hardcore pornographic literature and materials most of which was already illegal. Throughout the hearings, there was an emphasis on pornography as it related to the abuse of children — an area which, indisputably, is very much in need of legal reform. It is not surprising, however, that with such a one-sided and narrow representation of the issues involved, the committee's report, which was issued in March 1978, advocated measures unprecedented in this country to deal with obscenity and pornography.

The committee's report called for a new Criminal Code definition of obscenity which, some commentators have noted, is among the broadest in the Western world. The proposed definition includes as separate offences the undue exploitation of crime, horror, violence or cruelty — at present such subjects are obscene only in combination with sex — and adds the phrase "the undue degradation of the human person". According to this expanded definition, many works of fiction and non-fiction which are not generally regarded as obscene — for example, the works of Shakespeare, Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* — might well be viewed as obscene under the law.

The committee also recommended that the "community standard" approach be reinforced through changes in the law that would allow an attorney-general to order a jury trial, whether the accused wanted one or not. Also aimed at reinforcing the

"community standard", to reflect regional or local feelings about what is or is not obscene, would be another legal change making the testimony of so-called expert witnesses concerning community standards inadmissible. Under this proposed system of judgement, books found to be obscene in one area could be permitted in others. University libraries may be able to obtain books in one part of the country but not in others. A publisher or distributor could be charged and convicted for violating the standards of a single community, even if the material was acceptable in the rest of the country.

"The present criteria of the Criminal Code has been criticized for a lack of specificity. On the other hand, others have supported these provisions because they allow for a balance of the competing aims of freedom of expression and the right to be free from having offensive material thrust upon an unsuspecting undesiring observer.

"I do not believe the solution to the problem at this time is in materially changing the definition of obscenity. It is my opinion that the current sections have been inadequately enforced and that this is the basis for much of the public complaint."

The Honourable Ronald Basford, Minister of Justice, speaking before the Justice Committee, February 7, 1978.

When Justice Minister Ronald Basford's Bill C-51 was tabled in the House of Commons last May, it contained key recommendations put forth by the committee — notably, its expanded definition of obscenity. This was despite the fact that Basford had stated clearly when the Justice Committee began its study that he did not believe the solution to the pornography problem lay in materially changing the legal definition of obscenity, but in more effective enforcement of the present law. The reason for the change of view? The Minister had bowed to political pressure, an aide suggested.

"...it ought to be a provision whereby something is declared to be obscene unless the accused establishes that there is artistic merit or literary merit. As it stands now, the burden is entirely on the prosecution to prove that these things do not have literary merit."

Ron McLeod, Assistant Deputy Attorney-General, Criminal Division, Ontario, speaking before the Justice Committee, February 7, 1978.

Regarding the committee's provisions to reinforce "community standards", Bill C-51 did not adopt its recommendation to prohibit the testimony of expert witnesses in obscenity cases. However, by increasing the penalties involved in such cases, the bill made it possible for attorneys-general to prevent trial by judge alone. This provision relied on a little-used section of the Criminal Code which allows an attorney-general to require a trial by jury where the penalty is more than five years. The penalties for breaking the law on obscenity proposed under the bill included ten years imprisonment or a fine of up to \$100,000, or both.

When the House recessed at the end of June, Bill C-51 died on the order paper. A slightly amended version — Bill C-21 — was introduced on November 21 but the clauses pertaining to obscenity remained the same. The bill had not yet gone to second reading by the time of the election call March 26.

Disturbed by the provisions of the obscenity legislation, representatives of the CAUT met with the Criminal Law Amendment Section of the Department of Justice in September to voice their concern over the implications of Bill C-51.

In January 1979, the CAUT produced a brief on obscenity and pornography, for presentation to the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee. In its brief, the Association made the following observations and recommendations:

- The CAUT strongly objected to any change in the present definition of obscenity and pointed out that the definition proposed under Bill C-21 would place in jeopardy "a great

Provisions under Bill C- 21

Subsection 159 (8) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(8) For the purpose of this Act, a matter or thing is obscene where

(a) a dominant characteristic of the matter or thing is the undue exploitation of sex, violence, crime, horror or cruelty or the undue degradation of the human person; or

(b) the matter or thing unduly depicts a totally or partially nude child

(i) engaged or participating in an act or a simulated act of masturbation, sexual intercourse, gross indecency, buggery or bestiality, or

(ii) unduly displaying any portion of his or her body in a sexually suggestive manner.

(9) In this section, "child" means a person who is or appears to be under the age of sixteen years.

Everyone who commits an offense under section 159 is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for ten years or to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars or to both; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction."

Retirement age and pensions

by Robert Leger

The Canadian Association of University Teachers has made formal representations to the special Senate Committee headed by Senator Croll on the mandatory age of retirement and other pension issues.

The CAUT is in favour of abolishing the mandatory age of retirement altogether, — a stand taken by a majority of our provincial affiliates and local university associations. We need more flexibility on this issue. One should be able to retire *before* or *after* the age of 65 if one so desires. Moreover, if it is deemed preferable to change the mandatory age of retirement to 70, the CAUT will support this policy, in view of the fact that a sizable number of individual academics and local associations also favour this option. However, the CAUT offers a word of caution here. It would be disastrous if the policy of the federal government, the provinces and the

universities were to make the age of 70 the "normal" age of retirement, in the sense that everyone would be obliged to retire at 70 and *not* before. Such a policy would likely have the following results:

- (1) Some academics would be forced to continue teaching for financial reasons, even though they were physically ready to retire;
 - (2) There would be a reduction in the hiring of young university teachers for many years;
 - (3) There would be an acceleration of the "aging" of teaching staffs at universities;
 - (4) The cost to universities in salaries would be substantially increased as university teacher salaries increase with years of service.
- The normal age of retirement for pension plan purposes should remain at 65, even if the mandatory age of retirement is changed.

In the United States, legislation was passed in early 1978 raising the retirement age from 65 to 70. In the U.S. tenured professors will be exempt from the law until 1982. In Canada, the almost unanimous view of those who expressed their opinions on this issue was that no exception should be made for professors, whatever changes are made in the law.

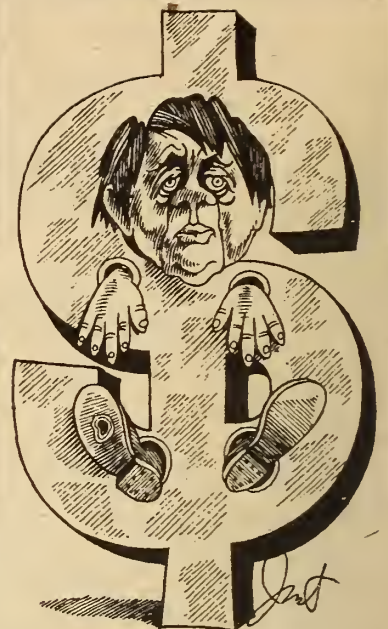
Pension Premiums and Pay-outs for Women and Men

Whether men and women should pay equal premiums and receive equal pay-outs in pension plans has been a controversial problem in the women's rights movement and among the public.

The CAUT supports equal pension premiums and pay-outs for women and men. The customary argument against equal costs and benefits for pensions is that unisex actuarial tables (using the same mortality table for both sexes) amount to unusual pay (if pensions are seen as deferred wages) to men and women. This idea is based on the idea of fair play: women, *on the average*, live longer than men, and, therefore, if there were equal monthly payments, women would receive thousands of dollars more in benefits than men, although identical amounts were paid into pension savings accounts.

What this notion fails to emphasize, however, is that individual women would not necessarily receive more benefits than individual males. A woman who is in poor health, for example, who has contributed to her pension all her life, and who dies at the age of 66 does not receive more pension benefits than her male neighbour who dies at the age of 67. While it is true that the "average woman" dies later than the "average man", it is not true that the majority of women die after the majority of men. Our position paper on unisex mortality tables discusses the fact that there is considerable overlap in the distribution of the death ages of the two sexes.

Those who oppose the implementation of unisex mortality tables would like us to believe that pension plans are and should be equitable. The truth is that pension plans *per se* are unjust and inequitable because they discriminate against any employee who dies too young to benefit from the plan, compared to one who is lucky enough to live a longer life. In other words, the group which dies after 67 (say) would receive thousands of dollars more in benefits than those dying before that age, *although identical amounts were paid* into pension savings accounts. Insurance companies would answer that we are unable to predict when a particular person will die. This is very true, but either we accept this "injustice" and share the risks equally in the sense that the one dying at a younger age would have in fact subsidized the pension received by others, or we try to correct this fundamental "inequity" by predicting (with probability) as best as actuaries can, the average lifetime of a person. In this case, one not only uses sex as a



variable but also race, ethnic origin, state of health, whether a person flies a personal aircraft, drives a motorcycle, etc. to predict as closely as possible the average length of life of an employee.

So either we try to predict life expectancy more accurately so as to make pension plans more "equitable" or we forget about the distinction between the sexes. The CAUT favours the last alternative. We think that men and women should share in one group the risk of not knowing how long one will "enjoy" his pension.

Life Insurance and Auto Insurance Premiums

The Canadian Association of University Teachers has no formal policy on this issue. But if we are consistent with the view taken on pensions, we should favour equal life insurance premiums for women and men. But contrary to the pension issue, such a policy now favours men... The same argument could be used for auto insurance. Why should a young man (without an accident to his "credit") pay more than a young woman who didn't have any accidents herself? On this issue the *Globe and Mail* reports that "An Alberta human rights commission board of inquiry has ruled that four insurance companies... discriminated against prospective customers because of their sex... Men who had applied for coverage from automobile insurance companies discovered they would have been eligible for lower premiums had they been women, the report said... The Board ruled that the insurance industry custom of charging higher rates for single men under 30 years of age than for single women under 30 discriminated against the four men involved." The *Globe and Mail* also reports that the British Columbia throne speech promised "new rights for motorists to wipe out discrimination in auto insurance rates based on sex, age, marital status and geographical locations".

Obscenity

deal of literature from the ancient Greeks onward" and would also "have a chilling effect on booksellers and publishers in Canada." Similar problems would arise for paintings, sculpture and works of art generally, as well as in the area of investigative reporting — particularly for television.

- However, the CAUT objected to sections in the bill which would ban child pornography as a distinct category from obscenity in general and would define a child as someone who is or appears to be sixteen or under, because of extreme vagueness of the language involved.
- The Association also recommended the inclusion of a section in the legislation restricting the right to lay obscenity charges to the provincial attorneys-general only, in order to restrict the tendency for citizens' "vigilante squads" to try to tell other citizens what they may read or see.

"If that local group of 'Renaissance' people are trying to censor some of the trash currently found in schools, I say 'good luck to them — more power to them'. May their determination clear up some of the trash, smut, foul junk at present cluttering up school classes and feeble minds."

Letter to the Editor, Winnipeg Tribune, August 1978.

While the obscenity legislation sits in abeyance, book banners in pockets across the country are continuing to put pressure on their local school boards and federal and provincial legislatures for more stringent sanctions against what they consider to be obscene literature. Among those works under attack are Margaret Laurence's *The Diviners*, W.O. Mitchell's *Who Has Seen The Wind*, and Margaret Atwood's *The Edible Woman*.

If provisions governing obscenity, such as those contained in Bill C-21, are allowed to become law, they will put very real power into the hands of these "vigilante squads" and could well vitiate literary and artistic freedom in this country.

For the complete text of CAUT's obscenity brief, see the Feb. '79 issue of the Bulletin. For additional articles on the legislation, see the Oct. '78 issue.

"My gosh, you are bound to get complaints from people who are offended in fact by material that is part of our literary history. I have been on enough school boards to tell you that you are going to get complaints."

Stuart Leggatt, M.P., in committee February 21, 1978.

- The CAUT recommended that the definition of obscenity remain unchanged but that legislation be adopted so that nuisance laws could be put in force to prevent the public display of sexually explicit materials and the restriction of their sale to adult shops.
- The CAUT also strongly opposed any legislation promoting a system of legal local option and particularly opposed the imposition of extreme penalties in terms of fines or jail sentences which are unrelated in their severity, to the system of penalties in other parts of the Criminal Code.
- The Association recommended that defendants continue to have the right to elect trial by judge and jury or by judge alone.
- The CAUT agreed with the principles involved in sections of Bill C-21 concerning the procuring of children to commit sexual acts for the purposes of photographic reproduction and sale. The Association stated that it should be a criminal offense to undertake such procuring. It also said that the sale of sexually explicit materials should be part of the nuisance regulations.

In an effort to woo book publishers, writers, booksellers and members of the artistic community, the three major parties have each come out in recent months with new publishing policies.

Secretary of State John Roberts unveiled the Liberal's new book policy March 7, and his announcements left publishers generally unimpressed.

The federal government's long-awaited publishing policy, unveiled in Toronto yesterday by Secretary of State John Roberts, left many observers wondering why it took so long to evolve. Unlike the Progressive Conservative book policy, spelled out last month, the government proposal is short on imagination and new initiatives, relying on the conventional method of pumping money into publishing. But it has one essential element that the Conservative proposal lacked — a nice round figure, \$20 million, easy to remember just before an election.

William French
Globe and Mail

Roberts committed \$20 million to the publishing industry — a large chunk on the surface — but that figure will be split (probably 50-50) between French and English publishers, which will leave \$10 million for the English-language publishers to be spread over three years.

Details of the government's program — which will be administered by Secretary of State and augment, not replace, the current grants program of the Canada Council — include the following:

- In the year beginning April 1, \$3 million will be spent on book development cost assistance. This will provide support for the cost of developing specific books, including design, editorial and typesetting costs.
- Another \$1.5 million will be spent in the first year as block grants, without strings, for textbook development.
- Publishers will be able to obtain grants to pay for evaluation and upgrading of their efficiency, particularly in marketing and distribution. For the first year, \$550,000 will be available.
- Government export promotion efforts will be stepped up, with aid to establish a national book exhibit at major international fairs.

To be eligible for these programs, a publisher must be at least 75 per cent Canadian owned and, with some regional exceptions, must have sold at least \$100,000 worth of Canadian books in the previous year. This policy will exclude the smaller, cottage-industry publishers.

One part of the proposed plan to be open to all publishers operating in Canada, regardless of nationality of ownership, is foreign marketing assistance, to increase sales of Canadian books abroad.

The amount allocated for each part of the program will increase in each of the three years. At the end of the second year an evaluation will be made to determine what changes should be made in the final year.

"When we produce in Canada only 2,000 of the 50,000 new English language titles that appear worldwide annually, there is much room for expansion."

David MacDonald, MP
PC Co-ordinator for Culture Affairs



Book publishing and the arts

by Helen Baxter

The National Democratic Party's proposal for a national literature and publishing policy was prepared by Cyril Symes, the party's arts and culture critic, and issued in March.

The NDP policy centres around the creation of a government agency, called the Literary Development Council, to oversee the \$12.9 million-a-year program Symes said is necessary to eliminate problems hindering "the development of a Canadian literature".

The NDP book policy includes the following provisions:

- Funds will be provided as direct financial assistance to authors in the form of: writing sabbaticals; writers-in-residence; development and creative grants; assistance to writers' associations; and writers' awards.
- Funds will be provided as direct financial assistance to publishers in the form of: revolving subsidized loans; partially recoverable loans; publication grants; assistance for specialized books and periodicals; and an educational materials development fund.
- The LDC will act to return control of the publishing industry to Canadians by assisting the Foreign Investment Review Agency in tightening the regulations and ensuring the application of foreign control regulations.
- A licencing system will be established to regulate national paperback and periodical distributors to ensure the exposure of Canadian literary works to the public. A quota will be enforced in order to increase the proportion of the book and periodical market to a 20 per cent share.
- The LDC will act to repatriate or regulate control of the domination of literature distribution by assisting the Foreign Investment Review Agency in regulating foreign takeovers. Should regulation and assistance fail to improve Canadian ownership, the Council will consider acquiring or establishing a publicly owned distribution system.
- The LDC will act to assist independent bookstores through small business assistance and regulation of unfair business practices.
- Within five years all book clubs doing business in Canada through Canadian-based offices must be Canadian owned and controlled. The LDC will offer development assistance for Canadian book clubs.
- The LDC will administer a fund to assist local and provincial authorities in constructing, expanding, acquiring or maintaining library facilities. An additional fund will be used to purchase Canadian literature for distribution to Canadian libraries.

At the same time, the NDP party produced a set of policies to stimulate and protect the Canadian film industry. The key proposals were as follows:

- Within two years 10 per cent of feature films shown in Canada will be Canadian. Within ten years 25 per cent of feature films will be Canadian.
- Within six months a levy will be imposed on foreign films in general and an additional levy will be imposed on foreign films grossing over \$1 million. The levy will be used for film production assistance.
- A parallel system of distribution will be established and assistance will be provided for alternate forms of exhibition.
- Public and private television networks will be required to show more Canadian produced films.
- Assistance will be provided for the promotion and distribution of Canadian films abroad.
- The Canadian Film Development Corporation will be continued and empowered to use funds for assisting the creative and productive aspects of filmmaking. The CFDC will also be granted parliamentary funds to supplement the levy.
- Current tax credits for investment in Canadian films with amendments to make it more progressive.

National Film Board (NFB) sales to United States television have been so successful lately that Americans are often the first to see some of Canada's new films.

Patricia's Moving Picture, a half-hour documentation about the mid-life crisis of a Vancouver mother of seven, had its world premiere March 2 on the U.S. Public Broadcasting System (PBS).

And a documentary about French politics called *Solzhenitsyn's Children Are Making a Lot of Noise in Paris* made its debut earlier this month on PBS, the network that specializes in educational programming.

Neither film is yet scheduled to be telecast in Canada.

Montreal Gazette

The Progressive Conservative publishing policy was made public February 8 in an address to the Canadian Book Publishers' Council by David MacDonald, PC co-ordinator for cultural affairs.

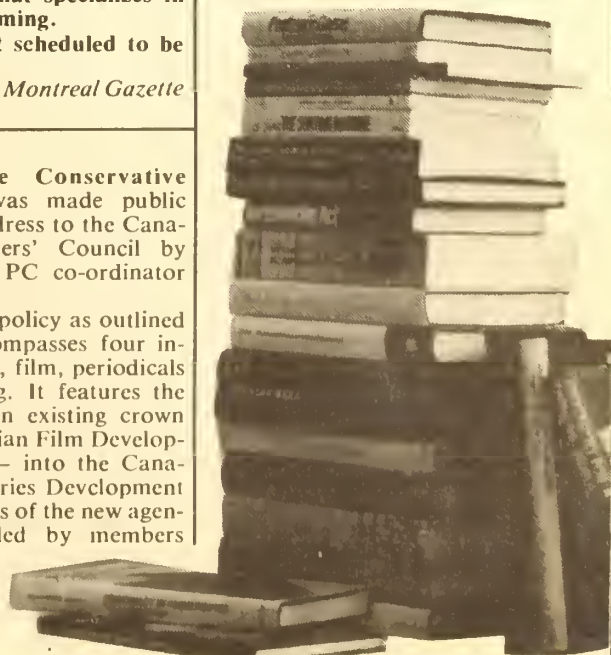
The Conservative policy as outlined by MacDonald encompasses four industries — recording, film, periodicals and book publishing. It features the transformation of an existing crown agency — the Canadian Film Development Corporation — into the Canadian Cultural Industries Development Agency. The activities of the new agency will be controlled by members

selected by and from each of the four industries who will sit on representative councils, one for each industry. The governing body of the agency will be elected from the councils.

The agency's mandate will be to develop and administer the necessary criteria for the following fiscal measures:

- Amendment of income tax act to recognize special situation of employed artists and performers who presently cannot deduct high work-related expenses from their taxable income. For the established artist, this would involve a personal tax exemption on the first \$2,000 of royalties collected annually; also special assistance for the novice.
- Strengthening the definition of a film eligible for the present investment incentive (a 100% write-off of investments in films) by requiring the director of the film, the production company and the domestic distributor to be Canadian or majority Canadian-owned. Also move to ensure more benefits for Canada from film co-production agreements with other countries.
- Provision of investment incentive in Canadian books and sound recordings by expanding the present 100% tax write-off on film investments to include these ventures. The criteria for an eligible book venture would require that author, publisher and printer are respectively Canadian citizens and majority Canadian owned and managed.
- Provision of federal guarantees on loans from the regular financial institutions to firms involved in the production or distribution of Canadian films, books, magazines and sound recordings.
- Introduction of a scheme for a limited period modelled on Ontario's successful "Halfback Program", which allowed holders of losing lottery tickets to redeem them at part value on the purchase of Canadian books or magazine subscriptions. Would include Canadian films and recordings as well, and welcome joint participation from provincial lotteries.
- Provision of incentives to retailers to promote and make available Canadian cultural products. The net profits — of book and record stores on their sale of Canadian material, and of movie house owners on their exhibition of Canadian films — would be tax exempt.

The PCs estimate that their proposals would increase the Canadian share of our \$1.2 billion domestic market for books, records and films from 8% to 20%, and lead to a probable gain of 5,000 jobs and \$188 million in retail sales.





Foreign students in Canada

by John Helliwell and Jill Greenwell

There has in recent years been considerable debate over the issue of foreign students in this country: should the federal government be bearing a greater portion of the real cost of educating foreign students? Are differential fees justified? Should universities be setting quotas for foreign student enrolments? The following article by the Canadian Bureau for International Education, an organization which has been directly concerned with all aspects of educating foreign students in this country, provides some background to the questions being put to candidates seeking election in university ridings on May 22.

At the crux of the controversy over the education of foreign students in this country is the question of how much it is actually costing the Canadian taxpayer and whether we can continue to afford this type of international assistance. How much do foreign students actually "cost" Canada? Who should be paying this cost?

A foreign student in Canada will on average spend upwards of \$4,000 for each year of his education — for all studying and living expenses. This is in effect net income to this country since the student is purchasing goods and services that would not have otherwise been sold. True, there is a cost to governments — in the form of grants to institutions — but it is extremely difficult to determine exactly what this cost is. At the moment, about 6 percent of university students are from abroad, but even if they were excluded entirely, it is unlikely that expenditures on education would be reduced by the full 6 percent.

Should the government be paying these costs? To decide this, it is necessary to look at the benefits foreign students bring to Canada. First, they improve the quality of the educational system in Canada by their contributions as researchers and by the perspective they bring to Canadian students on world issues (an integral part of university education). Second, the experience of a foreign student here may lead him to act in ways favourable to Canada. This could take the form of purchasing Canadian goods and services, or simply, create a more favourable disposition towards Canadians in, for example, international politics. Unfortunately, neither of these benefits is quantifiable.

Educating students from the Third World is often presented as a form of international development assistance. (About half of all foreign students in Canada are from the Third World countries.) If development assistance is an exclusively federal responsibility, this would argue for federal financing (the federal government already pays a substantial fraction of the cost of postsecondary education through the Established Programmes Financing arrangement). However, the number of students received in Canada, their programmes and their origins, are not subject to the control of the federal government, and some provinces have recently accepted partial responsibility for development assistance. Even in the area of development assistance, the financial responsibility is not clear.



Should there be limits on the number of foreign students? The real question is not whether the number of foreign students should be limited, but what the limit should be. No one would support a publicly-funded university in which 50 percent of the students were foreign. On the other hand, no one criticized the presence of foreign students when the number was smaller and the students themselves were indistinguishable from the mass of Canadian students.

The question is whether the current percentage, about 6 percent overall in universities, is above, below, or dead on the appropriate number. There are also questions of limitation of numbers by programme (should graduate programmes enrol more foreign students than undergraduate programmes?) and by country of origin (is it reasonable that 30% of all foreign students in Canada come from a single country?)

The responsibility for deciding what the reasonable limits are, and when they are reached depends on the reasons for accepting the students in the first place. If foreign students are here because they contribute to research and to the learning process of Canadian students, then Canadian institutions should be making that educational decision. If institutions are accepting increased numbers of foreign students to maintain their enrolments, and therefore the level of their grant support from the government, then governments will naturally desire a role in setting limits. If governments are prepared to consider the overall financial benefits to the country — in terms of foreign exchange and goods and services purchased — then perhaps they should support unlimited growth of the foreign student population!

Another contentious issue is whether foreign students should be allowed to work while studying in this country. Immigration will not, of course, issue an authorization to a foreign student to enter Canada unless he has sufficient financial resources to underwrite the cost of his stay here — a requirement which was introduced partly to eliminate many of the problems experienced by Canadian institutions whose underfunded foreign students frequently turned to them for assistance mid-way through an academic year. However, while foreign students do not need jobs in theory, they in fact frequently find themselves in desperate financial situations

through no fault of their own — due to political events at home; natural disasters that impoverish their families; or simple over-extension of resources or underestimates of costs. When problems have affected whole countries, such as Ethiopia, Uganda and Lebanon, Immigration has generally reacted sympathetically and relaxed its restrictions on work permits. It will, on occasion, even extend the privilege to individual cases if the student can demonstrate real need through no fault of his own.

If this policy is implemented and administered humanely, there should be no further argument about the need to allow foreign students to work for financial reasons.

Allowing foreign students to work with Canadians would also add an important dimension to the cultural contact between the student and this coun-

try, and would reinforce possible export benefits from the student's stay here since he would be more exposed to Canadian enterprise.

The primary objection to foreign students working in Canada centres on the question of unemployment levels, particularly amongst students. Foreign students, it is feared, would be taking away needed jobs from Canadians. It is important to remember, however, that even if every foreign student at university or college started seeking employment, it would only add about 40,000 more job-seekers to the current one million unemployed Canadians. Nor would every student necessarily be seeking work since many are on year-round study cycles, many return home for holidays, and many would have no interest.

The CAUT has no formal policy on the question of foreign students but has gone on record protesting the implementation of differential fees for foreign students (CAUT Council, May 1977), and opposed an Immigration Department proposal which would require universities to prove, through an elaborate advertising procedure, that no qualified Canadian or landed immigrant had applied for a graduate teaching or research assistantship before hiring a foreign graduate student for the job (letter to the Minister, Bud Cullen, 22 August 1978).

Politicization of culture begs election questions

by William French

Publishing policy is not likely to be a burning issue in the current election campaign, although for the first time all three national parties have policies to present to the electorate. The subject may surface from time to time on quiet days, when speechwriters are busy retooling the flamboyant rhetoric for more urgent questions, such as energy and the economy.

But there's one aspect of the federal government's recent actions on publishing that should be queried everytime a Liberal candidate comes within hailing distance. Why is the Trudeau administration deliberately undercutting the Canada Council and taking the dangerous step of politicizing culture? There's a good deal of justifiable concern within the book industry about the trend, and no satisfactory explanation has been given.

PCs no better

There's no guarantee that things would be any better for the Council under a Progressive Conservative administration. The Conservatives have said they would set up an octopus organization called the Canadian Cultural Industries Development Agency, which would take over many of the functions now the Council's responsibility. The proposed agency might be unwieldy, but at least it would still be at arm's length from politicians and political influence. The Liberals, on the other hand, would bring much of the grant-giving machinery into the Secretary of State's

department, where it would be subject to all the pressure and vulnerabilities of the political process. Grants could too easily be used for political favors, and withheld from those who don't conform. The Government seems to have realized that arts and culture are important, and cynically wants to take the credit for dispensing benevolence.

One of the first indications that the wind was changing direction was Secretary of State John Roberts' announcement about Loto Canada revenues. Beginning next year, a minimum of 30 per cent of the lottery proceeds will be allocated to arts and cultural activities. Roberts predicted the amount in the first year could be as much as \$25-million. The money will be handed out directly by Roberts' department, and not channelled through the Canada Council, as would normally be the case.

Portentous acronym

And when Roberts announced his government's publishing policy last month, the key item was an eye-catching \$20-million subsidy to publishers, spread over the next three years. Again, it will be handed out by his department, and not the Canada Council. That \$6.6-million a year, added to the publishing sector's share of the \$25-million revenue from Loto Canada, will substantially exceed the council's current budget of \$6,727,000 for writing and publishing. And to hand it out, the department of the SOS — portentous acronym — will have to



"Democratic progress requires the ready availability of true and complete information. In this way people can objectively evaluate their government's policies. To act otherwise is to give way to despotic secrecy."

Pierre Elliot Trudeau
1964

A series of scandals (alleged RCMP wrongdoing, uranium cartel, kickbacks on nuclear reactor sales), public dissatisfaction with secret government, and pressure from groups such as CAUT, ACCESS and the Canadian Bar Association, has forced the federal government to admit that what is needed is more open government and an informed public. To this end, it introduced for public discussion a green paper, Legislation on Public Access to Government Documents (June 1977) and promised to bring in a freedom of information act (Throne Speech 11 October 1978) but has done nothing since.

Public access to government information has, for a number of years now, been a basic feature of the political structure in the United States, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Norway, and may soon be in a number of other countries (Australia, France, Great Britain) where there is a growing demand for less secret and more responsive government.

In Canada, only the province of Nova Scotia has implemented a freedom of information act but it has been much criticized — primarily for its narrow application and the inadequacy of its appeal procedure in cases where access to information in government files is refused. New Brunswick's new Right to Information, on the other hand, has won accolades from public interest groups such as ACCESS, but the legislation has still not



Freedom of information

What's so bad about secret gov't anyway !

by Jill Greenwell

been proclaimed since it was given royal assent in June 1978. As for the rest of the country — the need for provincial freedom of information legislation has been raised in all provinces, except Quebec and Newfoundland, but the Ontario government has been the only one to respond. It established a Commission, chaired by the former President of the University of Western Ontario, D. Carlton Williams, to look into the whole issue of freedom of information, and its related problem — individual privacy. The Commission's final report will not be published, however, until the fall of 1979.

The federal green paper, in the meantime, has been severely criticized by lobbying groups, such as the Cana-

dian Bar Association, for its negativism towards an effective freedom of information act. Instead of proposing legislation along the lines of the highly successful U.S. freedom of information act, the authors of the green paper have taken the 16 categories of information now exempt from disclosure to federal MPs requesting documents from the government, and reorganized them into a new list of 9. The new list is, however, just as broad and ill-defined as the current list of 16 and will in effect prevent the public from getting anything more than what their local MP currently manages to extract from government — essentially very little as any MP will tell you. The other major flaw in the discussion paper centres upon what the authors perceive as a basic conflict between the parliamentary principle of ministerial responsibility and the American use of an independent judicial review procedure when people are refused access to information.

"I want to assure you that my party will have no part of a sham exercise on this issue. If the government brings down a genuine freedom of information law, we will support it. If Trudeau offers us nothing more than slight of hand, he will have our strenuous opposition."

Joe Clark to the Toronto Lawyers Club, 5 October 1976

An all-party parliamentary committee, co-chaired by Senator Eugene Forsey and Conservative MP Ged Baldwin (a longtime advocate of freedom of information) was charged by the government with studying the green paper and the FOI issue. The committee consulted widely with a number of interested groups, including the CAUT, and tabled its report in June 1978 — just before Parliament recessed for the summer. Modelled closely on the recommendations made by the Bar Association and the CAUT, the report calls for a strong freedom of information act, including:

1. A narrow and precise list of information categories exempt from

disclosure: National Defence (as opposed to the broad and imprecise term "national security"); International and Federal-Provincial Relations; certain types of law enforcement activities; Cabinet documents; Policy Advice from Government Employees; certain types of legal opinions provided for the government; certain types of commercial or financial information provided by companies; and where disclosure would constitute an invasion of personal privacy.

2. An independent review process — first to an Information Commissioner with the power to examine documents and issue advisory reports, and secondly, to an independent judicial reviewer with the power to order release of the document.

With a little fancy footwork, however, the government managed to avoid endorsing the committee report and announced instead that it would be bringing in legislation soon which would be better than that proposed by the Committee.

Astonishingly, Mr. Roberts believes few Canadians would call on the information commissioner, since the Government would release most of the requested files without a whimper. Is he talking about the same Government which has dealt with Quebec's Keable Commission and with the McDonald Royal Commission into RCMP activities? The Government which has stamped "top secret" on any file with a remotely controversial air and fought the release of the most innocuous of documents with a protest that it will breach "national security" or interfere with "ministerial responsibility"?

The Globe and Mail

At a two-day national conference on freedom of information in March of this year, the Secretary of State, John Roberts, gave Canadians a sneak preview of what the government proposed to bring in. He outlined ten vaguely worded exemptions (with loopholes large enough, experts say, to preserve the confidentiality of such things as the government-led uranium cartel, or the donors of the prime minister's swimming pool) but made it clear that the government had firmly rejected having the courts make final rulings on the release of documents on the grounds that it would add unnecessary costs and delays. Instead he personally preferred an Information Commissioner appointed to serve seven year terms as an Officer of Parliament (rather like the Auditor General). This person would have the right to overturn ministerial decisions and order the release of information withheld by a minister except where the information was withheld because of cabinet secrecy, international relations, national defence or security, or federal-provincial relations.

Impatient with Ottawa's procrastination, the Canadian Bar Association went ahead anyway and produced their own model bill — a carefully drafted and comprehensive document specifically designed to be appropriate to the Canadian parliamentary system. In addition to a precise list of documents exempt from disclosure, the bill calls for an Information Commissioner with advisory powers, and ultimate appeal to the courts.

The federal election call intervened fortuitously and saved the government the embarrassment (perhaps only temporarily) of defending a bill everyone knows is not good enough.

Politicization

set up a bureaucracy parallel to that which already exists in the council, at a time when the civil service is ostensibly being reduced in the name of retrenchment. It's significant that the new spirit of largesse comes at a time when Canada Council revenues are not even keeping pace with inflation, and the resulting pinch has brought howls of pain from the cultural community.

Among those in the publishing industry disturbed by the undermining of the Canada Council by both major parties is an Ottawa publisher, Michael Macklem, whose Oberon Press is one of the best of the small literary houses. Macklem recently sent a letter to all his authors alerting them to the implications of the attempts to weaken the council.

"As a writer, you should know what this means," wrote Macklem. "It means the federal policy on publishing, whichever party is elected, will tend increasingly to emphasize industrial concerns rather than literary or cultural concerns. I am not indifferent to exports, employment and the Canadian dollar, but I am convinced that these things have little to do with the publication of worthwhile Canadian books. I want Canadians to have books of their own, not because I want

to increase the sales of the forest-products industry (though that, of course, would be desirable) but because I want Canadians to know themselves better, to become more fully human.

'We will suffer'

"So long as the Canada Council remains at the centre of federal publishing policy, publication of the kind of books for which (Oberon) is known will be encouraged and supported. If the Canada Council is deprived of the funds it needs to do this job, we will suffer and everything we stand for will suffer. . . It has been said that the Canada Council is fighting for its life. Much more than that is at stake. These new programs, if carried to their logical conclusion, will threaten the continued growth and vitality of literary culture in Canada."

Macklem may be overstating the case, but clearly there is great danger in turning the secretary of state into a cultural Santa Claus, whimsically dispensing or withholding grants to suit his and his party's purpose. The issue deserves to be thoroughly threshed out during the election campaign.

Reprinted from the Globe and Mail

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

by Clive Cookson

For more than 100 years Washington has heard suggestions that the United States should have a Cabinet-level Department of Education, and for decades members of Congress have regularly but unsuccessfully been sponsoring bills to set up a separate Education Department in the federal government. This year the idea stands its best chance ever of coming to fruition.

The reason is that this time it is not just the pet scheme of a few senators and congressmen but is a major legislative goal of the President himself. During his 1976 presidential election campaign Jimmy Carter committed himself to giving education a place in his Cabinet — a pledge that won him the support of the National Education Association, the country's biggest teacher union, early in the campaign — and in April 1978 he sent Congress a detailed blueprint for the Education Department.

The Bill attracted opposition from two distinct quarters: from those who believe it is wrong in principle for the federal government to have a Department of Education, when constitutional responsibility for education rests with the states, not with Washington; and from special interest groups which did not care about the issue as a whole but which lobbied frantically to stop their pet education programs being transferred from existing federal agencies to the proposed department.

Nevertheless in September the Senate approved the Education Department — shorn of several education-related programs that the lobbyists cut out of President Carter's original proposals. In the House of Representatives, however, the Bill's opponents used a variety of filibuster and delaying tactics to prevent it reaching the House floor, and it died when the 95th Congress ended last October.

So the administration had to come back this year and present a new set of proposals to the 96th Congress. The White House had evidently learned something from the mauling lobbyists gave last year's plan, for the 1979 model is considerably smaller and less ambitious, in order to offend the smallest possible number of special interest groups. For example it leaves out the Head Start pre-school program, the Indian schools run by the Interior Department and the Agriculture Department's child nutrition programs, whose inclusion caused such a fuss last year. Nor does it contain major education-related programs, such as the Labour Department's youth training activities and the Veterans Administration's student aid schemes, which President Carter did not dare to include last time either because of the opposition they would have caused.

What is included then? Principally the education division of the present Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which administers literally hundreds of different programs. In higher education they range from the huge student financial aid programs, on which about \$3.5 billion will be spent this year, to scores of smaller programs such as cooperative education and college library assistance. They are joined by only ten programs from elsewhere in the government, including migrant education from the Labour Department, the Department of Agriculture graduate school, the Defense Department's schools for overseas dependents, some of the National Science Foundation's science education activities and the college housing program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Education Department would have a total budget of \$13.5 billion a year, compared to \$17.5 billion under the 1978 plan.

The Bill has (at the time of writing) already passed the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee and should have little difficulty getting through the full Senate a second time. The problems will come in the House of Representatives again, though the measure's supporters there will have more time than last year to get it through.

The main argument for the Department is that it would give education greater "visibility" within the federal government. "Formation of a separate Department of Education would bring education issues to the forefront of domestic policy-making, ensuring them enhanced high-level attention," according to a White House statement. "By creating a Cabinet-level spokesperson on education issues, it would provide them with greatly increased access to the President, the Congress, the national media and the public."

Vice-President Mondale, who has made the Education Department a personal legislative priority, told a press conference: "This is the only major industrial democracy in the world that does not have a department or ministry of education." (Canadians may wonder why Mondale does not regard their country as a major industrial democracy.)

This sort of argument is of course used in the opposite sense by the Department's opponents. They see it as a backdoor method of creating a national education policy and eventually bringing schools and colleges under federal control — which would be anathema to a nation that takes pride in its diverse and locally controlled educational system.

Their fears have not been allayed by the prohibitions against federal control which have been written into the Bill. For instance the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee last month adopted an amendment which read: "The establishing of the Department of Education shall not increase the authority of the federal government over education or diminish the responsibility for education which is reserved to the states, the local school systems and other instrumentalities."

Although some higher education organizations, including the American Association of University Professors, have come out in favor of the Department, it would probably be fair to say that higher education as a whole is at best lukewarm about it. The attitude of Thomas Bartlett, president of the Association of American Universities, is typical; he sees both potential advantages and "serious risks", notably the "federalization" of education. "Higher education has experience enough of the impact of regulations in recent years to know just how powerful and expensive that impact can be," he said.



Stats Can education data sharply curtailed

by Jill Greenwell and Robert Leger

Jeffrey Holmes, the new Director of the Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada, has over the last year been holding a series of discussions with various groups in an effort to assess whether his department is meeting users' needs and where improvements can be made.

The discussions have become even more critical since Finance Minister, Jean Chretien, announced a \$16.5 million cut in Statistics Canada's budget (about 13.5%) last September as part of the federal government's plan to reduce spending. As a consequence of the budget constraints, collection of continuing education data (particularly on non-credit courses) has already been sharply curtailed, and there are rumours that among other restraint measures being considered are (1) further reductions in the collection and dissemination of information for post-secondary education (2) the implementation of user charges for services provided, and (3) transferring the service for post-secondary education to the provinces.

The data that Statistics Canada currently collects play a vital part in the planning of post-secondary education by various levels of government. Individual researchers rely on them in conducting studies into higher education, and non-government organizations, such as the CAUT and the Council of Ontario Universities (COU), use them in monitoring developments in higher education.

While some groups might be amenable to the use of charges for the provision of special types of statistical data, the educational sector would oppose the imposition of general user fees for the provision of basic data because of its adverse effect on research. Users would similarly oppose transferring the service to the provinces since this would almost certainly guarantee that the statistics would rapidly become non-comparable as each province would not be required to use similar definitions in the collection of data. Some provinces would, moreover, not be able to afford to collect all the data that Statistics Canada currently collects while others will, and it would make it impossible to study developments across the country over a period of time.

Another problem is posed for social scientists. Government constantly urges the need for applied social science research, yet cuts in data gathering by Statistics Canada in areas such as health statistics, criminology data and the census make such applied research much more difficult. As a consequence, CAUT has asked local faculty associations to ensure that candidates in their ridings know the importance of the post-secondary division of Statistics Canada. In the context of a general attack by some M.P.s (particularly in the Conservative Party) on Statistics Canada, it is important for all candidates to hear from users who need services to continue their work.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

invites applications from, or nominations of, highly qualified individuals for the position of

PRESIDENT

Established in Halifax in 1818, Dalhousie University has an enrolment of more than 8,500 students, full-time and part-time. There are Faculties of Arts and Science, Administrative Studies, Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Health Professions and Graduate Studies. Under the statutes, the Board of Governors is responsible for the operation of the University and the Senate for the internal regulation of affairs, subject to the approval of the Board. The President is the chief executive officer, responsible for supervision of the administrative and academic work of the University.

Candidates should have qualifications appropriate for appointment to a senior academic position, administrative experience and proven leadership ability.

The appointment will normally be made for a term of six years and is effective in August 1980. In appropriate circumstances the term can be renewed. The salary is negotiable.

Written applications or nominations, accompanied by a resume of qualifications, should be sent before 31 May, 1979, to:

Miss Z. Linkletter
1216 Robie Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada,
B3H 3C9

It has been a common refrain in recent years that the Canadian public has a very limited knowledge of science and technology, despite the fact that developments in these areas have brought and will continue to bring about countless changes in the fabric of daily life. Many of today's developments hold tremendous potential both to improve the quality of human life and to put it at serious risk, but Canadians are largely unaware of their implications.

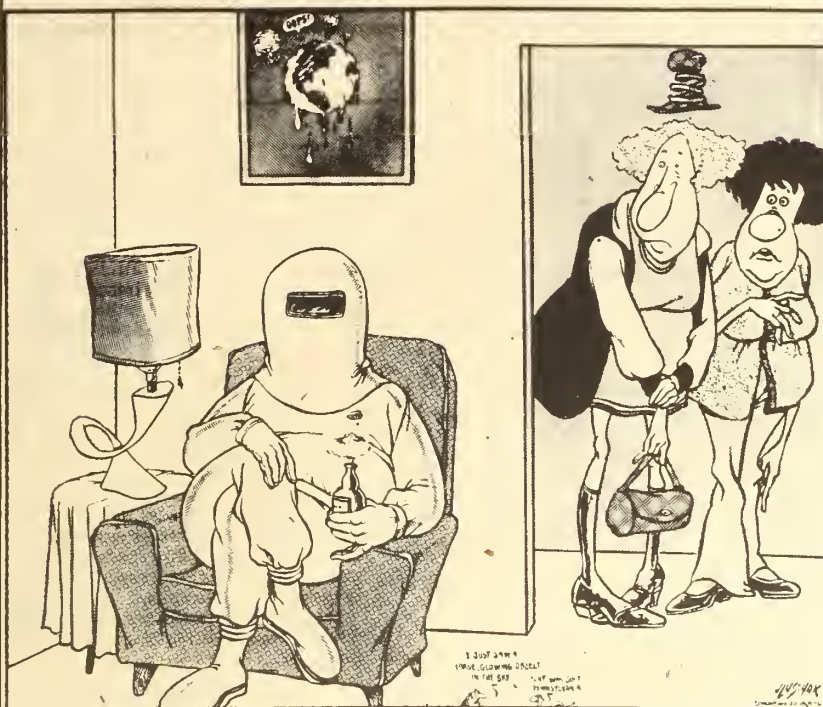
Treatment of science-related issues by the media has led many people to believe that scientists are the only people who can understand the subject matter of science and that it would be best to leave science to the scientists. But the applications of the products of science are too important to leave the subject to scientists alone.

Many important decisions to be made by our politicians in the near future deal with the products of science. The CANDU reactor, the dangers of asbestos, mercury and arsenic, communications satellites and tar sands development are all examples of science-related matters that will have a profound effect on the lives of Canadians. Yet the legislators who are making the decisions have a very limited knowledge of science. Of the 264 Members of Parliament, 61 are business men, 60 are lawyers, while 7 are engineers and technologists and 5 are university teachers and researchers by profession. A survey carried out during lobbying efforts by the CAUT and the CFBS during December 1976 and April 1977 indicated that the level of comprehension of science-related issues and scientific research was lowest among those M.P.'s surveyed who were businessmen prior to their election. Lawyers were rated second to last in their comprehension of the situation.

One overriding theme that emerged from the lobbying efforts was the need to generate public interest in science in order to influence government decisions. Without public input into science-related decisions, the horrors resulting from the effects of past applications will continue. Incidents such as the dumping of poisonous wastes into the Love Canal in the United States, an action which led to the contamination of entire neighbourhoods more than 20 years later, will become an all

Science in the public eye

by Catherine Simpson



"I've tried to explain to him that we're 4,800 km from the nearest nuclear plant."

Reprinted from the Edmonton Journal

too familiar story. But effective public response to such decisions cannot take place until people have made informed choices about them, based on reputable sources of information. The source of that information should be those who know whereof they speak — the scientists.

Lately there have been signs that the Canadian media are willing to devote more attention to the subject. The number of television and radio programs that focus on science has increased considerably, and the *Globe and Mail* has added a weekly science page to its list of features. The media are now beginning to interpret science for the general public, but there is still much to be done.

A program of public education in matters relating to science and technology would in all probability be a welcome development. A media study on science communication, undertaken for the Ministry of State for Science and Technology, published in 1975, found that of 2,000 Canadians over 15 years of age more than 80% believed it is important to keep informed about science. Yet, in spite of this expressed interest, more than two-thirds of those surveyed found it very difficult to obtain any information about Canadian contributions to science and were unable to name a single Canadian scientist.

Since the public is desirous of acquiring such information, why has it not been made more widely available? Unlike the United States and Great Britain, where Associations for the Advancement of Science play an important role in increasing public awareness of and participation in issues related to science, Canada has no such organization. The MOSST study pointed out that the lack of science communication in Canada may in large part be attributed to a general mistrust of the media by scientists and a reluctance on their part to discuss the implications of their work in public. Science writers cannot properly relay science news to readers unless they have good sources of information, and until scientists make a whole-hearted

effort to impart details of their work to people who can translate them into a form easily understood by all, they and their work will continue to be misunderstood.

Acknowledgement of the need for scientists to lift this cloak of secrecy has been made by a number of scientific bodies. As early as 1972, the Science Council of Canada proposed that the scientific community take the initiative in creating an interested and informed public through a variety of means such as increased use of the public media, closer co-operation with science writers and addressing young people directly and through teaching and career counselling.

Action on these recommendations has been taking shape since that time. During 1975-76, discussion took place between members of the Association of the Scientific, Engineering and Technological Community of Canada (SCITEC) and the Science Council to look into problems associated with public awareness of science and technology in Canada and to propose the means to remedy the situation. In May 1977 an independent committee, the Task Force on Public Awareness of Science and Technology in Canada, came into being, including among its twelve members representatives from SCITEC, the Science Council, the Royal Society of Canada, l'Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences (ACFAS) and the science magazines *Science Forum* and *Québec Science*. On March 3, 1978, a consultative meeting of prominent scientists and communicators was convened under the auspices of the Task Force to examine proposals for establishing a Canadian association similar to the British and American Associations for the Advancement of Science and to discuss plans for a popular Canadian science magazine.

As a result of this meeting, it was decided that a number of pilot projects would be undertaken, having as their primary objective the organization on an ongoing basis of public activities designed to encourage interest in and discussion of scientific and

technological developments. It was agreed that community associations should be set up for this purpose, acting as largely autonomous groups working along parallel lines and responding to the needs of individual communities.

In order to implement the pilot projects, contact was made in a number of communities with concerned university researchers and arrangements made for one or more public lectures given by Dr. David Suzuki, who acted in the capacity of project leader. Media interviews were scheduled prior to and following the lectures to give as much exposure as possible to the project. Between October and December 1978, program visits were made to Ottawa, London, Kingston, St. Catharines and Guelph, Ontario and science associations have since been formed in these communities.

A variety of people from all walks of life were attracted to the lectures. University professors, elementary and secondary school teachers, journalists and film-makers, engineers, retired people, scientists, university and high school students, housewives and others are among the more than 650 people who expressed an interest in forming science associations. Individual association members have identified a number of projects of interest to them, among them the setting up of an annual or biannual Science Week activity. A Science Week held in October 1978 in Ottawa will serve as a prototype for this activity. This event involved participation from area research establishments, government departments, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions and businesses and featured open houses at research organizations, displays of ongoing research projects, science films, workshops, public seminars and lectures.

The community science associations are still in the organizational stages, and it can be expected that problems raising funds will be among the difficulties that will have to be overcome before success is ensured. However, planning of a number of events (including Science Weeks scheduled for the first week of November 1979) has begun and the level of enthusiasm is generally high.

The Canadian science magazine *Science Forum* has been revised and is now under new direction, offering a source of news and informed comment on recent developments in research and their implications, as well as viewpoints on science policy, science book reviews and notification of upcoming science programs on television and radio.

While important steps have already been taken, much remains to be done to accomplish the long-term goals of those engaged in "bringing science to the people". Popularization of science will rely to a great extent on the cooperation of Canada's scientists, and it will be their responsibility to ensure the accuracy of statements made in the media concerning developments in their areas of research. It will also be necessary to encourage journalists and students of journalism to consider science writing as a specialty and to encourage a concern for accurate science writing. The final responsibility, however, rests with the members of the general public to become knowledgeable and involved in matters which could ultimately have a profound effect on their daily lives.

Catherine Simpson is Project Assistant with the Task Force on Public Awareness of Science and Technology in Canada.



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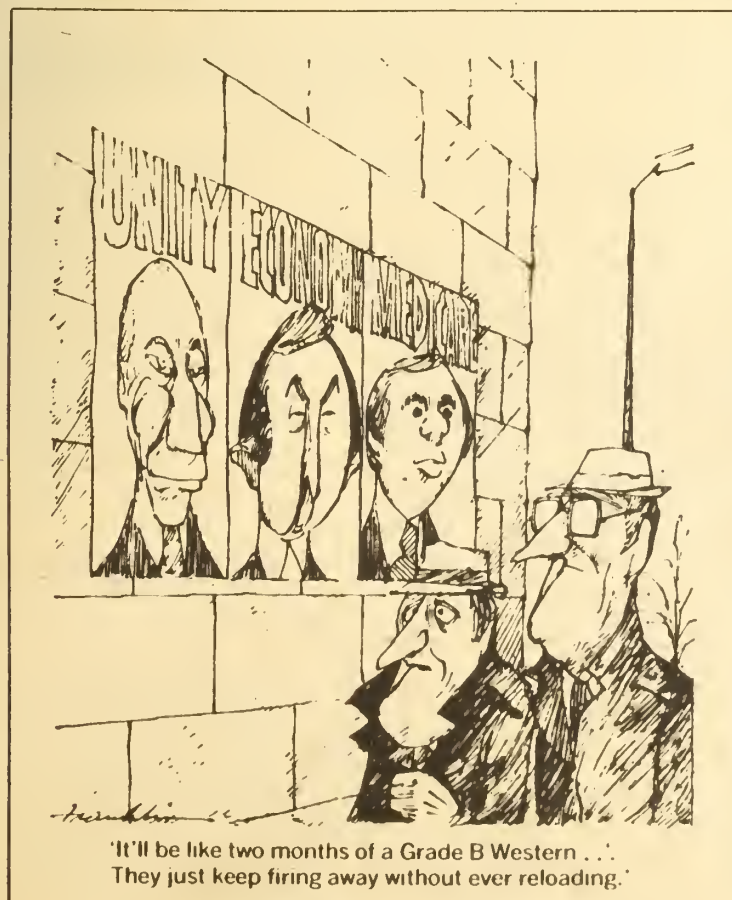
Federal ridings with Universities and / or colleges

RIDING	SCHOOL	FACULTY (77-78)	NO. OF STUDENTS (Full & Part-time) GRADUATE (77-78) UNDERGRAD.		STAFF SUPPORT TECH.		LAST ELECTION	NOMINATED CANDIDATES
(NFLD.) St. John's East	Memorial	805	763	9310			McGrath (PC) 16941 Whalen (Lib) 10187 Corbett (NDP) 2785 St. John (Ind) 242	(PC) James A. McGrath, MP 337 West Block House of Commons Ottawa, K1A 0A7 (Lib) N.A. (NDP) N.A. - official agent is Gar Fizzard 6 Berrigan St. St. John's, Nfld. 753-1394 (h)
(PEI) Hillsborough	U. of PEI	118	—	2345	131	6-1/2	Macquarrie (PC) 9917 Chandler (Lib) 8577 MacLeod (NDP) 1197	(PC) Tom McMillan Box 2590 Charlottetown, PEI C1A 8C3 (Lib) Gordon Tweedy (NDP) N.A.
(N.S.) Annapolis Valley — Hants	Acadia U.	191	138	3116	117	24	Nowlan (PC) 19174 Bruce (Lib) 15712 O'Meara (NDP) 1366 Brunton (MLP) 134 Dimock (SC) 121	(PC) Pat Nowlan, MP 541-S, House of Commons Ottawa, K1A 0A6 (Lib) N.A. (NDP) Robert Levy RR No 3, Wolfville, N.S. B0P 1X0 542-5589 (h) 678-8381 (w)
Cape Breton Highlands — Canso	St. F. Xavier	162	169	2764	338	12	MacEachan (Lib) 17977 MacIsaac (PC) 12401 Slater (NDP) 1819	(Lib) N.A. (PC) N.A. (NDP) N.A.
Cape Breton — The Sydneys	College Cape Breton	59	—	1503	82	—	Muir (PC) 14371 MacLelland (Lib) 12631 King (NDP) 5503	(PC) N.A. (Lib) Russel MacLellan (NDP) N.A.
Halifax	Dalhousie U. St. Mary's U. N.S. Tech. C.	790 177 68	1654 277 74	7301 3524 514	985 179 79	190 11 21	Stanfield (PC) 14865 Flemming (Lib) 12282 Sinclair (NDP) 2817 Pitcairn (SC) 140	(PC) George Cooper 5691 Inglis St. Halifax, N.S. B3H 1K2 (Lib) N.A. (NDP) N.A.
Halifax West	Mt. St. Vincent	99	97	2300	108	5	Crosby (PC) 24347 MacInnis (Lib) 10767 Doull (NDP) 1838 Morgan (Ind.) 383	(PC) Howard Crosby, MP 532-C, House of Commons Ottawa, K1A 0A6 (Lib) Kenneth MacInnis (NDP) N.A.
(N.B.) Moncton	U. de Moncton	294(76-77)	317	4908			Jones (Ind) 20671 Cyr (Lib) 16199 Thomas (PC) 6456 Britton (NDP) 1496 Taylor (SC) 342	(Lib) N.A. (PC) N.A. (NDP) N.A.
Westmorland- Kent	Mt. Allison U.	130	1	1444	205	13	LeBlanc (Lib) 16340 Leger (PC) 6490 LaBossierie (NDP) 2710 Arsenault (SC) 671	(Lib) N.A. (PC) N.A. (NDP) N.A.
York-Sunbury	U.N.B. St. Thomas U.	544 59	657 —	7360 902	740 10	93 (all others part UNB)	Howie (PC) 17673 McNair (Lib) 14148 White (NDP) 3327	(PC) J. Robert Howie, MP 512 Confederation Bldg. House of Commons Ottawa, K1A 0X2 (Lib) Lloyd-Watling (NDP) N.A.
(QUE.) N.D.-de-Grâce	Concordia U. (Loyola)	668	2477	21489	1100	—	Allmand (Lib) 20151 Rouston (PC) 8300 Morrin (NDP) 3673 Hyman (MLP) 391 Johnston (Lib) 17214 Finestone (PC) 9391 de Mestral (NDP) 1817 Larocque (Ind) 305	(Lib) N.A. (PC) Wayne Swim 216 Percival Ave. Montreal West, H4X 1T9 (NDP) J.A. Callahan (Lib) Donald Johnston, MP (PC) Bernard Finestone 1310 rue Green-No 400 Westmount, Que. H3Z 2B6 (NDP) Claude de Mestral
St. Henri Westmount	Concordia U. (Sir George Williams)							
Outremont	U. de Montréal	1390	8717	33309			Lalonde (Lib) 20400 Valois (NDP) 3414 Beaudin (PC) 3042 De Csavossy (SC) 663 Jackson (Ind) 399 Mélançon (MLP) 319	(Lib) Marc Lalonde, MP (PC) N.A.

RIDING	SCHOOL	FACULTY (77-78)	NO. OF STUDENTS (Full & Part-time) GRADUATE (77-78) UNDERGRAD.		STAFF SUPPORT TECH.		LAST ELECTION	NOMINATED CANDIDATES
Saint-Jacques	McGill U.	1281	5019	15039	1105	587	Guilbault (Lib) 7709 Chevrier (PC) 3518 Bourdouxhe (NDP) 1313 Pelletier (SC) 797 Clermont 154 Demers (PCC) 146 Mathieu (MLP) 127	(Lib) Jacques Guilbault, MP (PC) Maitre Jean Chevrier 2100 rue de Fort, app. 210 Montréal, H3H 2C5
Sherbrooke	Bishop's U.	70	23	1275			Pelletier (Lib) 23903 Breton (SC) 10864 Kindy (PC) 4716 Wallot (NDP) 2238 Viau (MLP) 337 Lamarre (Ind) 336	(Lib) Irenée Pelletier, MP (PC) N.A. (SC) N.A.
(ONT.) Guelph	Guelph U.	774	1064	9790	1838	—	Maine (Lib) 18139 Payne (PC) 14105 Punnett (NDP) 6165 Tucker (Ind) 592	(Lib) Dr. Frank Maine, MP (PC) Albert Fish 261 Edinburgh Rd.S., Box 1325 Guelph, Ont. N1H 6N8 (NDP) James Finamore 295 Water St., Apt. 145 Guelph, Ont. N1G 2X5 821-0986
Hamilton West	McMaster U.	871	2170	11664	1105	308	Alexander (PC) 15421 Lewis (Lib) 13163 Holmes (NDP) 4890 Deme (SC) 363 Jaggard (CPC) 138 Moore (MLP) 117	(PC) Lincoln Alexander, MP 211 West Block House of Commons Ottawa, K1A 0A7 (Lib) Dr. Stan Hudecki (NDP) Miriam Simpson 294 Caroline St. S. Hamilton, Ont. L8P 3L9 527-8087 (h) 529-8111 Ext. 58 (w)
Kingston & The Islands	Queen's U.	873	1894	11510	1627	130* * some on reduced responsibility program	MacDonald (PC) 17844 Watson (Lib) 13943 Thompson (NDP) 6871	(PC) Flora MacDonald, MP 222 West Block House of Commons Ottawa, K1A 0A7 (Lib) N.A. (NDP) Stephen Foster 497 Frontenac Kingston, Ont. K7M 3E2 544-4937
London East	King's College.	37	—	1196	42	—	Turner (Lib) 18429 MacKenzie (PC) 9029 Funk (NDP) 8949 Lutz (CPC) 98 Peddle (Ind) 72 Haq (MLP) 30	(Lib) Charles Turner, MP (PC) Tom Courchene 739 Woodcrest Blvd. London, Ont. N6K 1P8 (NDP) Robert Martin 5 Brighton St. London, Ont. N6C 3E3 438-7935 (h) 679-2827
London West	U.W.O.	1332	2712	18143	1981	277	Buchanan (Lib) 32188 White (PC) 17893 Crook (NDP) 7142 Jonymas (Ind) 170	(Lib) Judd Buchanan, MP (PC) John F. McGarry 1074 The Parkway London, Ont. N6A 2W9 (NDP) N.A. - official agent is Pam Arter 47 Craig St. No 2 London, Ont. N6C 1E9 434-2894 (h)
Nipissing	Nipissing U. College	37	—	850			Blais (Lib) 16549 Smylie (PC) 8609 O'Hallarn (NDP) 5477	(Lib) Jean-Jacques Blais, MP (PC) Ms. Marie Marchand 675 Main St. West North Bay, Ont. P1B 2V6 (NDP) Patricia Hughes RR2, Gormanville Rd. North Bay, Ont. P1B 8G3 474-2707 (h) 474-3450 (w)
Ottawa Centre	Carleton U.	632	1734	13447	865	112	de Cotret (PC) 12079 Langdon (NDP) 7470 Mackasey (Lib) 7361 Houlton (Ind) 254	(PC) Robert de Cotret, MP 142 C.B., House of Commons Ottawa, K1A 0X2 (Lib) N.A. (NDP) N.A. - official agent is Miriam Aass 128 Fentiman Ave. Ottawa, Ont. K1S 0T8 233-9097 (h) 593-7311 (w)
Ottawa-Vanier	Ottawa U.	945	3410	15108	909	315	Gauthier (Lib) 21773 Choquette (PC) 5603 Michaud (NDP) 3298 Gauthier (SC) 976 Haddad (Ind) 114 Irani (Ind) 107	(Lib) Jean-Robert Gauthier, MP (PC) Moe Royer 528 Bloor Ave. Ottawa, Ont. K1G 0V3 (NDP) N.A. - official agent is Ed Wright 232-5621 (h)
Peterborough	Trent U.	182	37	3578	—298	—	Faulkner (Lib) 23865 Roblin (PC) 14891 Sandeman (NDP) 6167 Peevers 187	(Lib) N.A. (PC) William Domm 11 Parkview Drive Peterborough, Ont. K9J1 5M5 (NDP) Cyril Carter 434 Hillcrest Ave. Peterborough K9J 6H6

RIDING	SCHOOL	FACULTY (77-78)	NO. OF STUDENTS (Full & Part-time) GRADUATE (77-78) UNDERGRAD.		STAFF SUPPORT TECH.		LAST ELECTION	NOMINATED CANDIDATES
St. Catharines	Brock U.	220	469	4609	302	23	Parent (Lib) 22528 Morgan (PC) 16402 Dickson (NDP) 9147 Hamelin (SC) 443 Stewart (CPC) 129 Trey (MLP) 69	(Lib) Gilbert Parent, MP (PC) N.A. (NDP) Peter Elliott 3 King St. St. Catharines, Ont. 688-4713
Spadina	U. of T. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	2228 159	10953	34020	—5190	—	Stollery (Lib) 9393 Marks (PC) 3989 Shapiro (NDP) 3536 Bizzell (CPC) 156 Cruize (MLP) 96 Noble (Ind) 87 Teitelbaum 75	(Lib) Peter Stollery, MP (PC) Allan Pope 61 Cluny Drive Toronto, Ont. M4W 2R1 (NDP) John Foster
Sudbury	Laurentian U.	283	173	5559	255	28	Jerome (Lib) 23374 Scott (NDP) 13200 Goodearle (PC) 7646 McDonald (CPC) 210	(Lib) James Jerome MP, Speaker (NDP) Mort Paterson 1789 Rutherglen Cres. Sudbury, Ont. P3A 2K4 566-2850 (PC) N.A.
Thunder Bay — Nipigon	Lakehead U.	242	765	3547	308	48	Andras (Lib) 14523 Miller (NDP) 8591 Wright (PC) 3322 Wahl (CPC) 164 Klee (MLP) 54	(Lib) Robert Andras, MP (NDP) Bruce MacKay 82 College Thunder Bay, Ont. 344-3776 (h) 475-1585 (w) (PC) Bob Lingman Toivo Street, RR 12, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E3
Waterloo	Waterloo U. Wilfred Laurier U.	752 219	1880 440	16936 5625	1683 178	158 8	Saltsman (NDP) 25479 Goff (Lib) 18034 Carroll (PC) 17334 Long (SC) 253 Rathwell (MLP) 122	(NDP) Michael Makarchuk RR 1, Breslau, Ont. N0B 1M0 648-2512 (h) 886-3090 (w) (Lib) Frank Epp (PC) Richard Hobson 65 Margaret Ave. N. Waterloo, Ont. N2J 3P8
Windsor West	U. of Windsor	526	1093	9838	730	56	Gray (Lib) 19474 Seale (NDP) 10630 McKay (PC) 4466 Greig (MLP) 222	(Lib) Herb Gray, MP (NDP) Maxine Jones 553 Asken Ave. Windsor, Ont. N9B 2X3 252-8911 (PC) Bob Krause 5890 Cabot Ave. Windsor, Ont. N9H 1M2
York Centre	York U.	1050	2632	21023	—1675	—	Kaplan (Lib) 31792 Swadron (PC) 16487 Copeland (NDP) 14992 De Niet (Ind) 191 Drouin (SC) 169 Hundal (MLP) 130 Morris (CPC) 124	(Lib) Robert Kaplan, MP (PC) Dr. Luciano Sereno No 9-7 Four Winds Drive Downsview, Ont. M3J 1K7 (NDP) Vince del Buono 48 Talent Cres. Downsview, Ont. M9M 2N4 742-9441
(MAN.) Brandon-Souris	Brandon U.	136	—	2515			Dinsdale (PC) 16624 McRae (Lib) 6028 Connor (NDP) 5616 Gross (SC) 500	(PC) Walter Dinsdale, MP 658 Confederation Bldg. House of Commons Ottawa, K1A 0X2 (Lib) N.A. (NDP) N.A.
St. Boniface	College de St.-Boniface						Hare (PC) 18664 Bocksteal (Lib) 14006 Wichenko (NDP) 9573 Reznowski (SC) 1234 Oliver (Ind) 287 Hawryluk (Ind) 162	(PC) Dr. John Harold Hare, MP Room 446, West Block House of Commons Ottawa, K1A 0A7 (Lib) Bob Bockstael (NDP) Grant Wichenko 1290 Valour Rd. Winnipeg, Man. R3E 2W8 233-0636 (h)
Winnipeg-Fort Garry	U. of Manitoba St. John's C.	1259	3310 (included in U of M)	17603	1806	494	Richardson (Lib) 23297 Lyon (PC) 22031 Oliver (NDP) 5016 Zenianski (SC) 141 Smith 86 Brown (MLP) 80 Dyck (CPC) 79	(Lib) N.A. (PC) N.A. (NDP) Vivian Rachlis 475 Montague Ave. Winnipeg, Man. R3L 1T8
Winnipeg North Centre	U. of Win- nipeg	194	—	6244	228	16	Knowles (NDP) 12023 Crockett (PC) 8521 Sweatman (Lib) 5883 Storozuk (SC) 225 Smith 79 Waldman (MLP) 67 Kardash (CPC) 198	(NDP) Stanley Knowles, MP 359 Elm St. Winnipeg, Man. R3M 2N6 475-5577 (PC) Joe Kerr 120 Adelaide St., Apt. 2 Winnipeg, Man. R2V 3A9 (Lib) N.A.
(SASK.) Regina East	U. Regina	348	1943	5038	475	25	Balfour (PC) 15030 Burton (NDP) 12651 Thauberger (Lib) 12538 Fahlman (SC) 299 Beedhing (CPC) 155 Conway (MLP) 85	(PC) Terry Leier Room 259, Legislative Bldg. Regina, Sask. (NDP) Simon DeJong 2509 Atkinson St. Regina, Sask. 523-1944 (h) 565-2743 (w) (Lib) Tony Merchant

RIDING	SCHOOL	FACULTY (77-78)	NO. OF STUDENTS (Full & Part-time) GRADUATE (77-78) UNDERGRAD.		STAFF SUPPORT TECH.		LAST ELECTION	NOMINATED CANDIDATES
Saskatoon East	U. Sask.	936 (76-77)	1624	13638	—4300	—	Lang (Lib) 23242 Friesen (NDP) 11826 Rheame (PC) 11592 Holtdorf (SC) 548	(Lib) Otto Lang, MP (NDP) Father Bob Ogle 222 Willow St. Saskatoon, Sask. S7J 0C4 (PC) Dan Meyers RR 5, Box 77 Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3J8
(ALTA.) Calgary West	U. Calgary	997	1921	11876	1593	258	Wooliams (PC) 30102 Sutherland (Lib) 10746 Johnson (NDP) 4321 Schlenker (SC) 1354	(PC) Dr. Jim Hawkes 2 Varmoor Place N.W. Calgary, Alta. T3A 0A1 (Lib) Doug Lauchlan (NDP) Dr. Jack Peters 200A-185-1 St S.W. Calgary, Alta. T2P 1N3
Edmonton- Strathcona	U. Alberta	1620	3439	20046	1971	703	Roche (PC) 25808 Tanner (Lib) 14339 Fahlman (NDP) 5426 Oddson (SC) 1144 Gillespie (Ind) 226 Strynadka (CPC) 132 Askin (MLP) 78	(PC) David Kilgour 4519-106B Ave. Edmonton, Alta. T6A 1K9 (Lib) Julian Kinisky (NDP) N.A.
Lethbridge- Foothills	U. Lethbridge	159	—	2030	—192	—	Hurlburt (PC) 20602 Ericksen (Lib) 7075 Annand (NDP) 3329 Young (SC) 1430	(PC) Blaine Thacker 1410-20 Street N. Lethbridge, Alta. T1H 3P3 (NDP) Roger Rickwood 406-268-7A Ave. S. Lethbridge, Alta. T1J 1N4 (Lib) N.A.
(B.C.) Burnaby	Simon Fraser	456	1107	7348	—743	—	Leggatt (NDP) 15397 Gregory (PC) 15193 Miller (Lib) 14997 Adlem (SC) 926 Doran (CPC) 190 Bean (Ind) 96 Averbach (MLP) 68	(NDP) Svend Robinson 109-8752 Centaurus Circ. Burnaby, B.C. V3J 7E7 669-9000 (w) 931-7771 (h) (PC) N.A. (Lib) N.A.
Vancouver Quadra	U.B.C.	1971	3466	21843	—3500	—	Clarke (PC) 18892 Low-Beer (Lib) 15458 Nixon (NDP) 4434 Garner (SC) 179 Sproule (MLP) 120 Dent (Ind) 61	(PC) Bill Clarke, MP 437 West Block House of Commons Ottawa, K1A 0A7 (Lib) Paul Manning (NDP) Alan Bush 3056 West 38th Ave. Vancouver, B.C. V6N 2X3 266-7062 (h) 224-5754
Victoria	U. Victoria	432	515	6889	—806	—	McKinnon (PC) 26771 Elford (Lib) 14289 James (NDP) 7108 Danielson (MLP) 211	(PC) Allan McKinnon, MP 648-D, House of Commons Ottawa, K1A 0A6 (Lib) Bob Monaghan (NDP) Gretchen Brewin 71 Linden Ave. Victoria, B.C. V8V 4C9 383-7787



Reprinted from the GLOBE AND MAIL

Caut Bulletin - April '79 issue

Please note that the title of a table appearing on page 14 of the April issue could be misleading to our readers. We have reproduced the table below with a more appropriate heading.

Total capital and operating expenditures on University education.

	1961-62	1968-69	1974-75
Saskatchewan	7.5	16.2	7.9
Manitoba	14.9	14.9	11.9
Ontario	11.7	17.9	9.2
Quebec	9.0	8.0	7.3
New Brunswick	7.6	10.7	8.1
Nova Scotia	11.2	23.7	10.2
Prince Edward Island	2.9	8.5	4.7
Newfoundland	3.2	6.5	6.3
Alberta	6.0	13.0	8.2
British Columbia	7.1	12.7	7.0

(1972-73)

*Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 81-208, 81-560.

BARGAINING TALK NÉGOCIATIONS

by Ted Bartley (CAUT Collective Bargaining Officer)

After more than a year of negotiations, the first collective agreement is now in place at BRANDON. Professor Errol Black, President of BUFA, and Dr. Harold Perkins, representing the Board of Governors, attended to the formalities at a special signing ceremony held on Wednesday, March 7th. The new agreement calls for an average salary increase of 6.5% for BUFA's 170 members during the first year of a two-year agreement, and is retroactive to April 1, 1978. In addition to salaries the new agreement covers a wide range of issues including sabbatical leave, workload, and comprehensive grievance procedures. It also stipulates procedures for the granting of tenure and promotion.

Dr. Perkins is optimistic that the new agreement will be of benefit to both parties and adds that "this agreement represents a new and more clearly defined relationship between the administration and the faculty at Brandon University. I was impressed with the good faith displayed by the faculty association during negotiations and feel sure that this agreement will help maintain a good relationship in future years." For the most part, Professor Black was also pleased with the settlement. "In general terms we are very satisfied with the Collective Agreement and feel that on balance it is as good as any in Canada. The overall wage increase does not keep up with the national rate of inflation, but given the budgetary restraints imposed on the University by the provincial government, and taking into account the interests of the University as a whole, we decided to accept the wage package arrived at by our negotiating committee for this year".

Meanwhile, after five months of negotiations at the University of BRITISH COLUMBIA, the Faculty Association and Board of Governors recently ratified the terms of a new Agreement on the Framework for Collective Bargaining. The new Agreement, which will be in force for a minimum of five years, was ratified by a solid majority (94%) of the academic staff who returned ballots.

The Framework agreement is the pivotal document for the Special Plan arrangement (i.e., collective bargaining outside the Labour Code) at U.B.C., in that it specifies the procedures related to annual salary negotiations and defines the parameters for subsidiary negotiations related to "Conditions of Appointment". In the opinion of the Faculty Association, the legislative removal of the right of B.C. Faculty to certify made it much harder to secure a satisfactory renewal of the Framework Agreement. As a consequence, the Faculty Association has voted to prepare a brief to the Provincial Government asking that the right to certify be restored. Meanwhile the CAUT complaint to the ILO over the same legislation remains outstanding in Geneva.

Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in the negotiations however, Dr. Olav Slaymaker, President of the Faculty Association, believes that the new Framework Agreement is in many respects an improvement on the 1975 original. The faculty negotiating team, which was headed by Professor Donald McRae of the Faculty of Law (who also led the 1975 negotiations), was able to preserve unchanged many of the essential features of the Framework Agreement, as well as expand and clarify in several key areas. In particular, full time sessional lecturers on 8-month appointments are now included in the bargaining unit for the purposes of salaries and economic benefits, procedures for annual salary negotiations have been streamlined, the University Grievance Committee has been assigned a broader jurisdiction, and binding arbitration with respect to the majority of bargaining impasses related to "Conditions of Appointment" negotiations has been retained.

The ratification of the Framework Agreement constitutes a major step forward for the Special Plan at UBC. The next major hurdle however concerns the renegotiation of the "Conditions of Appointment" document. Talks have been underway since October and, at the date of writing, several issues remained unresolved. Dr. Richard Spencer (Civil Engineering), a past president of the CAUT, is acting as the chief faculty negotiator.

The Association of University of NEW BRUNSWICK Teachers (AUNBT) has been certified as the academic staff bargaining agent at UNB. The Order of the New Brunswick Industrial Relations Board followed a March representation vote in which 485 out of 517 eligible voters cast ballots. Three hundred and nine voted in favour of having AUNBT as their certified bargaining agent. One hundred and seventy-five were opposed, with one spoiled ballot. The chairman of AUNBT's Collective Bargaining Committee, Gary Chaison (Business Administration) was very pleased with the results of the vote and surprisingly large turnout. He credited the success to the hard work of more than forty local volunteers and acknowledged as well the contributions of Dr. Ron Levesque, CAUT Professional Officer, and Messrs. John Bryden, John Breen and Jim DiPaolo, Fredericton solicitors. The AUNBT expects to begin negotiations in early May.

A representation vote on the certification question was also held at LAURENTIAN on April 4th. The results were as follows: 107 in favour of certification, 81 opposed and there were three spoiled ballots. A further six ballots were segregated and not counted, pending a decision by the Ontario Labour Relations Board as to whether Directors of Schools ought to be included in the bargaining unit.

At the time of writing, certification sign-up campaigns were underway at MEMORIAL AND LAKEHEAD... Since the last issue of the *Bulletin*, several of the outstanding details with respect to the Second Annual National Bargaining Conference have been finalized. The Conference will run from Thursday evening, September 6th, through to Sunday afternoon, September 9th. It will be held at the Nottawasaga Inn in Alliston, Ontario, which is approximately 42 miles north of Toronto.

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Calgary, Alberta

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Above positions to commence August 15, 1979.

Please submit resumes outlining education and experience prior to May 15, 1979:

Mount Royal College
Personnel Office
4825 Richard Road S.W.
CALGARY, Alberta
T3E 6K6

**MOUNT
ROYAL
COLLEGE**

Lebanon

from p. 22

books or printed lecture notes to help them prepare for the final examinations.

These steps attracted more external students. Just before the civil war, the university's four faculties of law, arts, commerce, and architecture had the total strength of 24,367. The civil strife reduced this number to less than half. But this academic year, with the addition of the engineering and science faculties, built on the same campus, the total number of students rose beyond 25,000.

The descent of some 18,000 external students on Beirut to take their finals can cause severe stresses and strains and there are dozens of service bureaux around the campus in a Muslim district of Beirut to help them.

If the Beirut Arab University is the centre of Arabism and radical politics, and the American University of Beirut the place of academic excellence in the Middle East, the French-speaking University of St. Joseph is the focal point of the Lebanese Christian learning.

For, besides its old and established medical faculty teaching medicine in French, the St. Joseph is well known for its faculty of theology and religious sciences. It is spread out on

four campuses; but since these are mainly in the Christian areas, they were not seriously affected by the civil strife.

Reprinted with permission from THE TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT.

McGill University

Department

of

Chemistry

Applications are invited for a one year appointment in analytical chemistry at the assistant professor level, tenable from September 1st 1979. The successful applicant will be a prime candidate for a tenure track position expected to be available September 1st 1980. Applications should be addressed to the Chairman, Department of Chemistry, McGill University, 801 Sherbrooke St. West Montreal Que. H3A 2K6.

Letters ... from p. 4

79, p. 4.) Any faculty at Univ. of New Brunswick who want to know the identity behind the pseudonym, "Al Fresco", can check with the cognoscenti. One needs no top secret clearance or need to know.

It is a matter of opinion as to whether "Al Fresco" is sophomoric. He happens to be a Full Professor. Moreover, he does not fight exclusively from the sidelines.

True it is that with 1979-80 only a month or so away, the issue and problems of this world are difficult and complex. Rigorous analysis is, furthermore, a *sine qua non*. Are insight and imagination sufficient though? Let me be specific and explicit. "Fresco" says that the Academic and Campus Planning Committee of UNB's Senate (of which your writer was a member) does not really call for a 16% Reduction In Force at UNB to improve the over-all UNB student-faculty ratio. (The Saint John Campus enrolment has been growing while Fredericton stagnated or, in some disciplines or programs, declined.) Instead, says "Fresco", those dispatched, first, to the Unemployment Insurance Commission... ultimately, to Welfare... would be perhaps as little as 2%. What about the other 14 percentage points? They would be re-hired as secretaries, janitors... maybe what I would call Concessionaires. "Fresco" tells us that these new employees would be redundant in terms of their job titles but useful for public relations purposes. After all, the Reserve Army of the Unemployed should not be made any worse than it is. Should it? Kretzschmar would ask what % pay cut these re-classified faculty would suffer. Might it be 70%-80%? More deeply, if a hefty pay cut is being contemplated or is already planned, why isn't it served up to the victims, their families and the general public as such? Why try to "sugar-coat the pill" by speaking in the idiom of "going elsewhere"? Everyone knows — or should know — no tolerably good alternative exists or can be created! Now if "Fresco" has knowingly and willfully lied in the Assn. of UNB Teachers' Newsletter (or even grossly exaggerated), maybe he is a subject for lawsuit.

Your writer "dumps on" "Al Fresco" for "secrecy." But if what "Fresco" has put "in the public domain" via the AUNBT Newsletter is

March meeting of CAUT board

The CAUT Board of Directors met in Ottawa on March 23-24. Following is a report of business conducted at that meeting.

Report of the Collective Bargaining Committee

- A motion was carried by the Board that there be an increase of two (\$2.00) dollars (from \$8. to \$10. per member) in the cost-sharing formula, to be effective on all funding applications received after 1 July 1979.
- A motion was carried that the CAUT take no position on the merits of the CUPW/Post Office dispute, but that the organization express its opposition to the "misuse of selective, after-the-fact back-to-work legislation and to an apparent pattern of improper and discriminatory legislative interference with collective bargaining rights and the right to strike".
- The Board voted in favour of recommending to Council that the CAUT not affiliate with the Canadian Labour Congress at this time.

true and accurate, then one might question *precisely who* has been — and still is "secret" — or at least not completely frank and forthright!

With respect to "collegial scrutiny", let me say that in the case of certification elections, even where management challenges voters and tries to keep their voices from counting, and even when 95% of eligible voters do cast a ballot, and even when nearly 2/3 opt for unionization, there is precious little "collegiality."

Charles Kretzschmar
Assistant Professor
Division of Social Sciences
University of New Brunswick

Report of the Constitutional Committee

- The Board voted to recommend to Council that where a member is laid off, and not employed, \$1.00 per annum be paid by the local association to the CAUT until the person is no longer subject to recall. During this period, the member shall be eligible to receive all CAUT benefits.
- A motion was carried that any individual serving on a standing committee of the CAUT, including the Board, shall submit his/her resignation to the Board if, during his/her term of office as a committee member, he/she assumes an administrative position which removes entitlement to full membership in his/her local association. After obtaining the views of the local association and committee in question, the Board will determine whether the resignation will be accepted.
- The Board voted to recommend to Council that the fee structure be altered by eliminating the Spencer formula and the discount, and that the new fee structure be phased in over a two-year period. It was explained that notice and preliminary debate would be held at the 1979 Council, final debate and the vote at the 1980 Council, and the phase-in would occur there-after, if the motion carried.

Report by the Treasurer

- A motion was carried that CAUT Associate Members be billed as of 1 July each year and that the fees be increased to \$50.
- The Board voted to recommend to Council that the following policy of providing initial funding for the setting up of provincial association offices be adopted to take effect July 1, 1979: that funds be granted to a pro-

vincial association for a maximum of three years - not to exceed one-half the money actually spent in the first year of operation, one-third in the second and one-quarter in the third; also not to exceed \$20,000 in the first year, \$15,000 in the second, and \$10,000 in the third. Also included in the motion: - that provincial associations with less than 2,000 members be given preference in applying for such funds.

- A motion was carried not to approve the small local association subsidy programme as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee, with the understanding that individual small local associations could apply on an ad hoc basis to CAUT for financial support on particular problems.

Proposal from the Committee on the Status of Women Academics

Members of the Status of Women Committee proposed that their committee be abolished and that the CAUT redefine the areas of responsibility and terms of reference of its major standing committees to include concern with those issues that have implications for gender differences. This would move women's issues to the centre of the CAUT's major concerns.

A straw vote of the Board was held and the proposals of the Status of Women Committee were unanimously supported.

Other Business

The Board voted to approve the expenditure of up to \$2,500 to support the case of Prof. Breen of U.B.C., who had approached the CAUT for support for legal action against a publisher who allegedly had printed a book which extensively plagiarized Prof. Breen's thesis written for the University of Alberta. The Executive had referred the matter to the Board since there were no precedents within CAUT for such action.

Fills gap ... from p. 27

ing with the subject of vocational and technical choice, Mari reaches the following conclusion:

It may be concluded, therefore, that Arabs in Israel have a level of vocational interest and status aspirations comparable to that of the Jews. This has been found to be true not only in different studies, but also at different levels of the educational hierarchy. (p. 137).

Vocational education was ranked second, after higher education, by pupils and parents as an essential requisite for social mobility. Family connections and property ownership were ranked last. These findings render further support to the conclusion that it is not only the traditional values of Arab society which stand in the way of their economic betterment, but also the objective conditions at the institutional level of society which largely contribute to their disadvantaged position in Israel.

I. Erik Cohen, "Mixed Marriage in an Israeli Town", *Jewish Journal of Sociology*, Vol. XI, Nov. 1, 1969, pp. 41-50.



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Recovering from the shock of war

Dilip Hiro looks at the state of higher education in war-ravaged Lebanon

(Second of a series)

The Lebanese universities and colleges are still recovering from the ravages of the civil war of 1975-76. Of the four major universities, one was made almost totally ineffective by the civil strife and two partially so. The fourth, the American University of Beirut, managed not to interrupt its academic year.

Dr Adnan Iskandar, of the political studies and public administration department of the American University (AUB), said: "We happen to be in Ras Beirut, the least affected area of the city. And we happen to have our own supply of electricity and water. Just a few shells fell on the campus, killing one student, and injuring a few."

Although damage to life and property on the 70-acre campus was minimal, the university suffered other consequences of the war. Student attendance fell sharply as most of the foreign students left the country, and those from the Christian quarter of the city found it dangerous to travel to Ras Beirut, a predominantly Muslim area. The exodus also included most of the foreigners on the staff.

Despite a fairly peaceful atmosphere since October, 1976, the AUB has not been able to build up its cosmopolitan composition to its prewar level. Then, nearly half of the students were non-Lebanese, and more than a third of the staff non-Arab, with a large contingent from America.

Unsure of the durability of the present peace some foreign students are reluctant to return to the AUB. Efforts to recruit staff in America have also been less successful, due to the lucrative salaries being offered by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and the continued high inflation and political instability in Lebanon.

AUB is one of the oldest universities in the Middle East, and probably the oldest American institution in the Third World. It was established in 1866 as the Syrian Protestant College, with 16 students, under a charter by the State of New York. The original name was changed in 1920; but all else is basically the same.

Instruction is still exclusively English, a foreign language in the Middle East, and the 22-member board of trustees that runs the university does so from New York. Such statements in the University prospectus as "The American University of Beirut is an affirmative action institution and equal opportunity employer" are sharp reminders of the New York tie.

The Official United States Agency for International Aid plays an important role in supporting the AUB. Each year it awards scholarships to about 500 students, mainly non-Lebanese, and mainly for the agricultural sciences.

Since the scholarship covers the total cost of education and dormitory accommodation, which is very high, the indirect aid to the AUB amounts to over Leb Lira 10m (about £2m).

The extraordinarily high tuition fees — Leb Lira 3,750 for arts to Leb Lira 8,100 for medicine a year —

charged by the AUB effectively keep out all but the very affluent.

The students look prosperous and self-assured and wear the latest fashions.

The first college at the AUB was the medical college; and medicine continues to be the university's speciality. It has a vast medical centre which includes a 407-bed hospital, with 150 physicians and 900 assistants.

At one point during the civil war, the Medical Centre, short of qualified staff and medicines, became the prized possession of the militia men.

The other traditional speciality has been the arts and social sciences: Arabic, English, philosophy, history, political science, public administration, and social and behavioural sciences. The academic and political worlds of the Middle East today are peppered with the graduates of the AUB in these disciplines.

However, the situation is being altered by recent political and economic developments. "The students here are becoming increasingly career-oriented, and going for disciplines that will get them lucrative jobs in business administration, economics, agriculture and engineering", said Adnan Iskandar.

There is another change in the air: lack of freedom that made the Lebanon of the pre-war period — and especially the AUB campus — exceptional in the Arab Middle East. "In those days there was an active Students Union here, and annual elections", recalled Redwin Mawlawi, the information director of the university.

The return to normalcy is slow. The AUB's present strength of 3,850 — although an improvement on the civil war period — is still much lower than the pre-war level of 4,823 in 1974-75. But both these figures are nowhere near the state-managed Lebanese University's 33,000-plus, or the privately run Beirut Arab University's 25,050.

The Lebanese University was the first truly indigenous institution of its kind to be established in Lebanon. In 1951 the teachers training college was accorded the status of the faculty of education of the university. By 1960, the university had set up seven more faculties in rented buildings scattered around the city: law and political studies, letters and humanities, science, education, business administration, mass communication, fine arts, and social studies. Later the university set up branches in Tripoli, Sidon and Zahlé.

The civil war caused the number of campuses in Beirut to double as students of different religions refused to share the same classroom and because they had difficulty crossing the green line that divides the Christian Beirut from the Muslim one. This arrangement continues, with the dean of a faculty spending the morning at one campus, the afternoon at another.

The two most popular faculties, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total student body, are: law and political studies, and letters and humanities. Attendance is not com-

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

by Jean Sonnenfeld

Amnesty International Report 1978 (Part 2)

During the past two years the Amnesty International movement has continued to gather momentum. At the end of 1978, there were 2,237 AI groups in 36 countries, and more than 200,000 members and supporters in 111 countries. But the struggle to prevent violations of human rights and to protect the victims and their families was far from over.

With regard to the Americas, the Report draws attention to the continuous torture and/or killing of people said to be suspected of leftwing sympathies who have been abducted by government authorities or para-military groups. Killings after abduction remained a major AI concern in Argentina, El Salvador, Guatemala, some parts of Mexico, Nicaragua and Uruguay.

During the period under review the organization stepped up its efforts regarding some 1,500 people who have "disappeared" in Chile since 1973.

It was common for governments implicated in such human rights violations to deny any complicity but at the same time to condone them by reference to "national security" and the "struggle against terrorism". State of seige-type legislation remained in force in a number of Latin American countries as did short and long-term political imprisonment under direct official authority.

The Report cites official sources in Cuba as saying that there were 3,200 political prisoners in that country in early 1978. Many of these had been imprisoned since the early 1960's.

AI had 15 prisoners in the United States of America under adoption as prisoners of conscience or under investigation. The Report notes that these prisoners were all convicted of or awaiting trial for criminal charges which bore no ostensible relation to what AI believed or suspected to be the underlying reasons for their imprisonment: the prisoners' beliefs or their ethnic origins.

Alleged "rightists" or adherents of former governments in Asia were imprisoned in Democratic Kampuchea, Laos, the People's Republic of China and Vietnam. There have been continuing allegations of widespread killings in Democratic Kampuchea. In Laos, the People's Republic of China and Vietnam, thousands remained in detention under "political re-education".

Elsewhere, for example in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Taiwan, persons suspected of involvement in opposition remained imprisoned after many years — many of them without ever having been tried. Throughout the region various forms of emergency legislation remained in force under which real or suspected dissidents could be subjected to administrative detention without court proceedings.

The governments in southern Africa continued to imprison suspected supporters of various black nationalist movements. In Rhodesia / Zimbabwe, detention without trial remained the most common form of imprisonment. Although 700 of 950 known detainees were released in early 1978, new detention orders continued to be issued, and more than a thousand convicted political prisoners remained imprisoned. In South Africa, detention without trial and banishment remained common. AI records cases of torture and other ill-treatment in both countries.

Elsewhere in Africa, government actions led to the imprisonment — often without trial — of suspected rivals of those in authority. In Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Somalia and Zaire, persons thus detained were executed after trial or summarily killed. In Ethiopia, thousands of people suspected of opposition to the authorities were killed in a programme of "revolutionary terror". In Uganda, where AI said that the practice of murder by security forces had, at times, reached "massacre proportions", members of the Lango and Acholi tribes were killed because of their tribal origin.

The death penalty was retained by most states in the world.

At the time of writing the report, 464 prisoners were on "death row" in the United States of America. France and Turkey were the only member states of the Council of Europe where death sentences were carried out. All Communist states retained the death penalty, despite the fact that most were pledged to abolish it. In some countries the death penalty was carried out on political offenders. In some countries of Africa and Latin America, execution of the death penalty was supplanted by extra-judicial killings.

Amnesty International Report 1978 is available from Amnesty International Canadian Section, 2101 Algonquin Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K2A 1T1, price \$5.00.

pulsory, and all a student needs to do is to take the final examination.

The laxity about attendance applies to all faculties except education and science, where a credit hour system is in force. Education has a quota fixed by the Ministry of Education to ensure that there are enough qualified teachers.

Most of the Beirut Arab University students do not live in Lebanon: They join the university as external students, arriving in Beirut only once a year to take their finals and dominate the regulars by a ratio of three to one.

The policy of allowing external students was not adopted until four

years after the university was established, in 1960, by the Muslim Welfare Society, as an affiliate of the Alexandria University of Egypt. It had the effect of almost doubling the student body in a year.

Finding that the bulk of the external students were primary and secondary teachers, the university authorities arranged to hold the finals in late June-early July when schools are closed. They also directed the staff (recruited mainly from Egypt on contractual basis) to provide the external students with suitable text-

The tough political questions that have faced Israel in the past year directly affect the country's university students.

How they are answered — whether Israel should relinquish territory captured in 1967 and whether the Palestinian Arabs should be allowed to establish their own country in part of that territory — could mean the difference between war and peace.

Jewish students would face the prospect of fighting on the front lines. Their Arab colleagues would face another crisis in the conflict between their Arab nationalism and their Israeli citizenship.

Yet political activity on Israel's campuses is quiet compared to the demonstrations and strikes that many American campuses have undergone.

The leaders of Israel's first grassroots peace movement, "Peace Now", came from the army, not the universities.

Peace Now supporters at Haifa University, which has 5,000 students, staged no demonstrations and took over no university buildings. They limited their activities to the circulation of petitions and occasional shouting matches with those who disagreed with them.

The university's 700 Arab students have been more active.

"Last year was a noisy year for us", says Hassan Bastoni, secretary of the Arab Student Committee at Haifa. The Arab students, he says, organized two strikes last year in protest of admissions requirements they view as discriminatory to Arabs.

But even Mr. Bastoni appears wary of being too loud, complaining that extremists among the Arab students "shout too much" and create a bad image for Arab students in general.

Officially, university rules do not allow any political activity on campus. The reason, according to the Jewish students, is that the large number of Arab students at Haifa makes for a potentially explosive situation, and the university administration wants to head off any possibility of violence.

Arab students' complaints

Mr. Bastoni said the rules were enforced more harshly against Arab students than the Jews.

"Last year we invited a well-known speaker to lecture on the problems of the Palestinians," he said. "At first the university would not give us a room, and said if the lecture were held measures would be taken. At the last minute they gave us a room, but only if the speaker did not talk about the Palestinians."

A major problem for the Arab students, Mr. Bastoni said, is that the university refuses to recognize the Arab Student Committee as their representative. The university maintains that the Arabs should present their grievances through the officially recognized student union.

Although the union includes some Arabs on its governing council — Mr. Bastoni himself served on it a few years ago — Arab students say they cannot accept it as representing their positions or demands.

For their part, the Jewish students see the Arabs' demand for their own union as one of many signs of hostility.

Said Kuti Weiss, a psychology and education major at the university and a supporter of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud coalition of three right-wing parties, "The people elected to the Arab Student Committee are for the P.L.O., or are even more extreme. There is a smell of violence in their activities."

Stakes are high, political activity is low, on Israel's campuses

by Herbert M. Watzman



At Haifa, division between Jewish, Arab students is a central fact of life

Yossi Yonah, a philosophy major and a supporter on the Peace Now movement and the left-wing Shelli party, complained that the Arabs allowed no dissent in their ranks. "No Arab students can say they agree with the peace agreements even if they want to", he said.

Mr. Bastoni denied that the Arabs were a single bloc. There are two major factions among the Arab students, he said: one associated with the Israeli Communist Party and the other is without partisan affiliation. The Communists controlled the Arab Student Committee until two years ago, when the non-affiliated group, to which Mr. Bastoni belongs, won control.

Arabs see bias in language test

Mr. Bastoni and his partners ran on a platform of devoting the committee's time and energy to specific problems of the Arab students at the university rather than to national and international political issues.

The major issue that concerns Bastoni is the discrimination he said the university practiced in student housing and admissions. The number of dormitory spaces for Arabs has been reduced, he added, making it difficult for students from outside Haifa to find a place to live.

Admissions policies are discriminatory, Mr. Bastoni said, because of a Hebrew-language requirement for Arab students. Arabs are required to score at least seven out of ten points on the Hebrew section of the Bagrut, Israel's national university-admissions examination. Jewish students need only a minimum combined score from all the sections of the exam, meaning their Hebrew score may fall below seven.

Since most Arab students come from the Arab school system, they have not used Hebrew as a language of

instruction and thus have more difficulty with the exam.

When Mr. Bastoni described the position of his group on larger issues, he presented views that appeared to differ little from those of the Israeli Communist Party.

"Our political point of view is composed of two parts," he said. "First, Israel is a fact, and it would be ridiculous to deny its existence. We recognize Israel as a state. Secondly, we recognize that the P.L.O. represent our legitimate rights to make a Palestinian country on the West Bank. The Arab people in Israel are a part of the Palestinian people."

Mr. Bastoni admitted the contradiction between his group's stated recognition of Israel and their support for the P.L.O., which calls in its organizing charter for Israel's destruction.

He argued, however, that the P.L.O. was only waiting for Israel to make the first move of recognition. "The P.L.O. does not have the power or the authority to abolish Israel," he said.

Mr. Bastoni said he felt most of the Jewish students were moderate and sympathetic to the problems of the Arab students, but that they were afraid to say so publicly. He said the election of Menachem Begin as prime minister a year and a half ago had signaled a worsening of relations between the Arab and Jewish students.

"The election of Begin made the extreme students louder. Things were not good before, but the basic attitude was different. Labor Party people will at least understand us, although they do not agree. When I talk to a Likudnik, I feel I am not wanted in the university," Mr. Bastoni said.

Although the Likud alignment controls the country, a group sympathiz-

ing with the Labor Party controls the Haifa University Student Union.

The Jewish students, both left and right, do not associate with Arab students. Both Mr. Weiss and Mr. Yonah look on most of them as troublemakers and said they had been frustrated in attempts to make friends with Arabs.

That dislike extends to the national scene. Mr. Weiss pointed to Lebanon as proof that Moslems cannot accept a pluralistic country.

"I'm against giving back occupied territories, not because I think they're ours by right, but because it won't work. The Arabs will never accept us — they want everything," he said.

'The ideal solution'

Mr. Weiss said he saw no practical solution to the Middle East conflict and was pessimistic about Israel's chances for survival. "The ideal solution would be to establish a Palestinian country — but on the stipulation that all the Arabs in Israel go to live there and that we have relations with them," he said.

Mr. Weiss is very worried, as are many other Israelis, by statistics that show Israeli Arabs eventually outnumbering Israeli Jews if present birth, immigration, and emigration rates continue.

He also admitted that uprooting all of Israel's Arabs and moving them to a Palestinian state would be not only impossible but heartless.

Both he and Mr. Yonah accept the existence of a conflict between their belief in the absolute necessity of a Jewish state and humanitarian ideals.

"When there is a conflict between my nationalism and humanism," I must sacrifice humanism, Mr. Yonah said.

However, Mr. Yonah does not believe that the drastic measures Mr. Weiss proposes are necessary.

The establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank, he said, would ultimately benefit Israel. "I'm not being a humanitarian, but looking for the benefit of the Jewish people. If we want to live with the Palestinians we must give them their own country. It will give the Arabs here a sense of identity and make them able to live more comfortably with us."

Although he falls in the extreme left of the Israeli political spectrum, Mr. Yonah stressed that he was a Zionist above all, claiming that there is a bigger gap between him and the Communists than between him and the Likud.

Even so, the split between Jewish students supporting the Peace Now movement and those who think Israel has already given up too much has many students worried.

'Central political fact'

Mr. Weiss said the arguing had grown bitter on several occasions last year, with some of the extremists accusing the Peace Now supporters of being pro-Arab. Mr. Weiss and Mr. Yonah both said the split was only internal and that on important issues the Jews were united.

Mr. Weiss, Mr. Yonah, and Mr. Bastoni all agreed that the division between Jews and Arabs was the central political fact at the university. Student politics, both internal to the university and on national issues, divides finally along that line.

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Systematic persecution said to sap strength of Argentina's universities

Argentina's universities, once rated among the best in Latin America, have lost much of their intellectual vigor because of systematic persecution by the country's military government.

Such is the conclusion of U.S.-based human-rights organizations, including the Argentine Commission for Human Rights, the Argentine Information Service Center, and the Argentine Commission of Solidarity. Their findings are supported by statistics from Amnesty International, which show that a high proportion of those arrested or kidnaped by right-wing paramilitary squads in recent years were university students and teachers.

In addition, several thousand teachers have been dismissed from university faculties; nearly 100 academic courses have been suppressed; and a number of the country's outstanding research organizations, such as the Argentine Association of Physics and the social sciences program of the Di Tella Foundation, have either ceased to exist or been emasculated.

The country's half million university students are under military control, subject to rigid vigilance, restrictions, and the continuing attacks of right-wing extremists.

Salaries in the universities and state research centers also have been deliberately depressed. The Argentine Atomic Energy Commission, for example, has been offering \$80 a month to biologists and biochemists; a hotel maid earns twice as much. To date, the commission has lost half its staff because of budget cuts.

A report from the Latin American Studies Association suggests that the military campaign against Argentina's intellectual community began in 1974 with the death of Juan Domingo Peron, the country's legendary *caudillo*.

Universities chosen for attack

While there had been sporadic violence against professors and student organizations by right-wing groups before Mr. Peron's death, the campaign did not become systematic or official until his wife Isabel assumed the presidency. General Jorge Videla's military government continued that policy after Mrs. Peron was removed from office in a palace coup in March 1976.

The universities were singled out for attack because, in the words of the military-appointed rector of the University of Buenos Aires, they were a training ground for guerrillas that "had to be destroyed".

In fact, Mr. Peron himself encouraged the development of such youthful guerrilla groups as the Revolutionary Army of the People and the *Montoneros* from his exile in Spain, and it was due primarily to the increase in guerrilla activity that the reluctant Argentine military allowed him to return to run for president as the only person who could unite the country.

But his brief presidency was merely a hiatus in the escalating violence between right and left.

Unable to control the antagonists, Mr. Peron's widow abdicated her

power early in favor of the Peronist movement's right wing. The latter encouraged the proliferation of such paramilitary squadrons as Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (A.A.A.), and by the time the military intervened in 1976, a vast repressive apparatus had been established.

The original objective of the coup, to destroy the guerrilla movement, was largely attained by the end of 1977. In the meantime however, repression became so common that anyone who criticized the government was liable to be kidnaped and murdered, even if he was equally critical of leftist guerrillas and politicians.

By the end of 1976, three-quarters of the political deaths could be attributed to the extreme right, although no Argentine from that side of the political spectrum was arrested or tried.

According to Amnesty International over 15,000 people have "disappeared" since the military coup, meaning they were kidnaped by right-wing groups, including the intelligence-security agencies of various branches of the government. (There are 11 such agencies in the province of Buenos Aires alone).

Lawyers and human-rights organizations within the country estimate that, since 1976, between

20,000 and 30,000 writs of *habeas corpus* have been filed in efforts to locate missing persons.

Amnesty International charges that a resurgence of "disappearances" has taken place since August.

University rector kidnaped

Typical was the abduction of Mauricio Lopez, former rector of the National University of San Luis, a professor of philosophy at the Buenos Aires Institute of Theological Studies and an internationally known ecumenical figure. Mr. Lopez was kidnaped from his home by eight hooded men in January, 1977, but only recently has his detention been officially recognized.

Ernesto Villanueva, sociologist and ex-rector of the University of Buenos Aires, has been in La Plata prison since October, 1974. He has yet to be tried.

Ignacio Ikonikof, an oceanographer and publisher of one of the few scientific magazines in Argentina, was kidnaped with his wife in mid-1977, leaving behind a three-year-old daughter.

There are worse fates than prison, however. Angel Pisarello, a professor at the law school of the National University of Tucuman and lawyer for several political prisoners, was kidnaped and murdered in May, 1977. An examination of his corpse showed that he had been doused in gasoline and burned to death.

Massive firings of university personnel have occurred at the University of Buenos Aires, where some 1,350 faculty members were summarily dismissed, as well as at the University of the Litoral and the University of the South.

Because university unions have, for all practical purposes, ceased to exist and the government refuses to increase

salaries, despite an average annual inflation rate of 170 per cent, there has been an exodus of teachers from the universities.

The University of Buenos Aires, for example, has some 500 vacancies. The School of Economic Sciences lacks a quarter of its normal staff.

In contrast, some 16,000 policemen have been added to the country's security apparatus since 1976, with the minimum wage three times that of a school principal.

Many top scientists have fled the country rather than live with the threats of kidnaping and penury. So many physicists have left, for example, that the Argentine Association of Physics has ceased to exist.

But the most seriously affected have been the social scientists, whom the military government claims are "subversive elements." According to the Education Ministry, there are "too many psychologists, anthropologists, and sociologists" when what the country needs is "more technological specialties".

As a result of official hostility, private institutions also have reduced or eliminated social sciences from their curricula. The prestigious Di Tella Institute, which previously supported some 50 social scientists, now has only six.

When the Argentine publishing house Siglo XXI was closed by the military, some 50,000 books by outstanding Latin American social scientists were destroyed. Meanwhile, the School of Philosophy of the University of Buenos Aires placed Henry Wallon, Erich Fromm, and Jean Piaget on its black list as "Freudian and Marxist".

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A chance for the lucky few

Dilip Hiro looks at Jordan's colleges and universities

For every student at university in Jordan, there are five studying abroad, mainly in Lebanon, Syria and Egypt.

There simply are not enough places at Jordan's two universities — in Amman and Yamouk — where standards are fairly high.

The Palestinians, who form the majority of the population, regard university education as essential. Palestinian parents would think nothing of selling their house or land to send a son to university.

The difference between the ambition and academic performance of the Palestinians, and the Jordanians proper, is so wide that, if admitted on pure merit, the Palestinians would fill almost all of the university places.

In order to redress the balance, the government gives scholarships and the university authorities exempt holders of them from the strict application of merit.

Last year, for example, the minimum grades for admission to engineering or medicine were 94 per cent, but for those receiving government scholarship, the minimum was lowered to 80 per cent, which normally would have gained the applicant a place in the less desirable faculty of economics and commerce. For sciences, the normal minimum grade requirement was 86 per cent; but for the government scholars it was reduced to 70 per cent.

This is plain discrimination — a fact that the university officials and staff try to mask. A third of the 7,018 students of Jordan University receive government scholarship. This about equals the ratio of Jordanians proper at the campus and in the country at large.

Of course, in official terms, there is no such thing as classifying people as Jordanians and Palestinians: they are all Jordanians. Yet the top echelons of the Jordan University, as well as other national institutions, have been undergoing a process of Jordanianization since November, 1974, when the Rabat conference of the Arab heads of state recognized the Palestinians.

A few years earlier, in the wake of a crackdown on the Palestinian commandos in Jordan, the students union at this campus had been dissolved.

The political situation is no longer tense; but the students are still deprived of a union. The university provides them with nothing more than small, specialized departmental societies, offering social activities and periodic lectures by outside speakers. Nothing (politically) controversial can be expected to emerge from the platform of the Society of Accountancy or Geology; and nothing does.

On the other hand, despite a ban on political parties in force since 1957, the university has never seriously considered discontinuing the teaching of political science or sociology, first introduced in 1965.

In fact, according to Professor Dr Kamel Abu Jaber, the dean of the economics and commerce faculty (which includes the political science department), the university offers courses "even" on Soviet Union and Red China, and on such "subversive" political theory as Marxism.

However, another eminent member of the university staff told me that teaching political science (specially political theory) is a thorny problem, and that not long ago some of those teaching it used to be hauled before "certain" government agencies and intelligence.

Even teaching sociology can be suspect "because we encouraged sociological assessment of religion and religious institutions, and a scientific approach, we are accused by the religious bodies of creating 'doubt' in the minds of our students, said Dr Sari J. Nasir, the head of the department of sociology and philosophy.

The sight of young women going about their business in skin-tight jeans or short skirts is common-place both in the city and on the campus. Women are found in such traditionally male preserves as agriculture and engineering. They are also to be found in substantial numbers, on the staff. One in five faculty members is a woman; and the proportion among the students is twice as high. They are a majority in the faculties of arts, education, Islamic studies, and nursing.

As Jordanian nationals, they are under as much obligation as men to undergo military training for one term — the only difference being that they do so on the campus, whereas the male students have to spend their time at an army training centre.

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From the ticklish to the traumatic

by James B. Hartman

David Warren Piper and Ron Glatter, *The Changing University: A Report on the Staff Development in Universities programme 1972/74*. Windsor: National Federation for Educational Research Publishing Company, 1977. Pp. 410. Canadian agent: Institute for Psychological Research Inc., 34 Fleury Street West, Montreal, Quebec H3L 1S9.

The recent expansion of universities and the complexity of their operations, together with demands for greater accountability in the use of resources and for responsiveness to student needs and to the wider society, are familiar phenomena of our time. The relatively large group of inexperienced academic and administrative staff in younger age categories who will succeed the present generation now approaching retirement argues for the desirability of preparatory training for positions of responsibility in the difficult years ahead.

During two academic years between 1972 and 1974, the Staff Development in Universities programme, organized by the University Teaching Methods Unit and the Department of Educational Administration, University of London Institute of Education, involved 113 academic and administrative staff from 50 universities and colleges in a variety of workshops and study groups and attracted many more to its conferences and seminars. The project, financed by the University Grants Committee, dealt with current issues in university development to prepare university staff to deal with the problems of change ahead. This book is a frank and comprehensive account, warts and all, of the programme and its related activities.

The report itself, which occupies less than one-third of the book, discusses the background and approaches to staff development and describes the organization, activities and recommendations of the programme. The second part is a collection of eight papers written by participants or presented, by invitation, to programme seminars. The third part contains a selection of the training materials — case studies, games and simulations, workshop materials, files — produced in conjunction with the programme.

In the early stages of the programme, the central group worked on specific problem areas, such as the development of training materials, lifelong education, and media and educational technology. Two workshops described in the report dealt with The Conduct of Meetings (senates, committees, and departments) and Running an Academic Department (relationships with university administration, the changing curriculum and staff redeployment, intra-departmental and inter-departmental relationships, and support services.) An extended programme, Managing Change in Universities, combined

seminars, action projects, and workshops on course provision policy, publicity and recruitment, reactions to imposed changes due to financial restrictions, inter-departmental cooperation, and criteria for resource allocation. Participants reported increased awareness of the difficulty and complexity of introducing change and the accompanying sources of conflict, and valued the challenge of relating theory to practice. Overall assessment of the effectiveness of the projects was impossible, however, since the anticipated benefits were incorporated (if at all) in a barely perceptible manner into the workings of institutions.

The selected papers follow no single theme, but reflect the interests of individual participants and the particular activities of the programme: "Lifetime Education", "Recurrency and Reform", "Media and Educational Technology Units", "Womens' Studies", "Organization of Consent", "Resource Allocation", "Course Design and Teaching Methods." One in particular, "The Planning and Management of Universities Report — One Year After," is a balanced and appropriately self-critical account of the role of managerial concepts and techniques in the university setting and serves as a welcome warning of the pitfalls of the wholesale application of industrial management techniques to universities.

The case studies illustrate familiar issues of academe: redundant departments, the nature and limits of

authority, the academic reward system, the gap between decisions and implementation, student disruptions, incompetent professors, trivial research projects, support staff negotiations, and a host of other problems ranging from the ticklish to the traumatic. Two useful files on organizational improvement and change processes are unique distillations of existing knowledge and practice relevant to the running of universities. Bibliographical reference lists are largely drawn from British sources, to the neglect of the extensive American literature.

The main recommendations include an emphasis on local initiative in staff development, departmental training programmes combining on-and-off-the-job experience, joint activities for academics and administrators, and the establishment of resource centers. The suggestion that institutions should spend five per cent of their budgets to finance such programmes is perhaps an optimistic figure for many deficit-ridden institutions at the present time, however.

The programme was not without its difficulties. The language, models, and metaphors of management and organizational theory generated some resistance. The chief disappointment was the relatively low participation rate of academics, compared with administrators, in terms of initial response, attendance, and continuing membership. Some possible explanations are an inherent antipathy of academics towards administrators, the academics' lack of concern for a long-range outlook on current problems, and the comparatively unstructured nature of some of the sessions. Nevertheless, a strong case is made for academics, whose role of self-government is traditional, to become more intimately involved in the planning and management of university activities, to acquire greater skills in university decision-making processes, and to develop a deeper understanding

of the attitudes of administrators and the constraints upon them. To apply Ben Franklin's aphorism: if we don't hang together, we'll hang separately!

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Fills gap with fresh data

by Elia Zureik

Sami Khalil Mari, *Arab Education in Israel*, Syracuse University Press, 1978. pp. 209, \$15.00.

Education is the least researched aspect of Palestinian society under Israeli rule. We know more about land alienation of the Palestinians, their social class transformation, the impact of the military rule upon their lives, and their political behaviour than we do about the important sphere of education. Professor Mari, a Palestinian and a senior lecturer in education at Haifa University, goes a long way towards filling this gap in our knowledge.

Although the study opens with an historical discussion of education in Mandatory Palestine, clearly the merit of the book is in the fresh data on post-1948 Palestine presented here for the first time to the English-speaking reader (a statistical monograph co-

authored by Mari and Nabih Daher, *Facts and Trends in Arab Education in Israel, 1947-1976*, was published in Hebrew by Haifa University in 1976). The author, trained in educational psychology, explores the nature of Palestinian (pupils, parents and teachers) attitudes to high school completion, vocational education, the role of students in society, and, most importantly, Mari carried out a detailed comparison between the educational attainment of Palestinians in Israel and those who live in the West Bank. As will be shown, the latter findings put into question the claim advanced by the Israeli government concerning the superior educational status of the Palestinians living in Israel, relative to their Palestinian brethren elsewhere.

Although Mari operates within the framework of educational psychology and all it entails in terms of research methodology (heavy reliance on questionnaires, interviews and small samples), he is able to place his fin-

dings in a historical-cultural perspective, and move through an imaginative construction of samples from the micro- to the macro-level of analysis.

The picture which emerges from Mari's study of the status of Palestinian education in Israel is a discouraging one. Arab education continues to be governed by a set of irrelevant policies, which the Palestinians had little say in formulating. Controlled by a separate unit within the Ministry of Education, Arab educational policy has been all along the product of the Ministry's bureaucrats and ruling party functionaries, and not trained educators who are sensitive to the needs of the Palestinians. This is made clear by the detailed evidence presented by Mari regarding the nature of curricula in Arab and Jewish schools. Here he made clear that Arab pupils are submerged in Zionist teachings (as evident in the number of class-hours devoted in state Arab schools to studying Jewish culture and the official history of the state and Hebrew language, compared to Jewish exposure to Arab history and language). "In short," Mari says, "state specified curricula for teaching language and literature in Jewish and

Arab schools follow the same pattern set in teaching history; strong emphasis on Jewish nationality and culture for both Jewish and Arab students, coupled with a weak, if any, emphasis on Arab nationality and culture." (p. 79).

In contrast to formal state education, Mari highlights the relevance of "nonformal education". By it he means exposure of the Palestinians in Israel to outside mass media (mainly from the neighbouring Arab countries) and an increase in the contact with other Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza. For this reason, while formal education engages in "identity blurring", the nonformal one counters it with "identity emphasizing" (p. 89). In spite of repeated promises by various government officials of impending educational reform in the Arab sector, Mari remarks that "the denial and deprivation of relevant curricula for Arab students seem to be escalating, as reflected in the revised curriculum for Arab schools in the case of Arabic and Hebrew languages and literature." (p. 89).

Attempts at Arab-Jewish integration have had disappointing results. For example, the single experiment in educational integration in Haifa, where the Arabs comprise 9% of the population, ended in failure. The school was viewed with alarm by the Jewish community for fear that it might lead to intimate relations between the young of the opposite sexes, and eventually marriage. This attitude was best typified by the reaction of a European Jewish girl who remarked, "My father would throw me out of the house if I brought home a Moroccan Jew; what do you think would happen if I brought home an Arab?" (p. 101). Indeed, the handful of mixed marriages, involving mostly Arab males and Jewish females, ended in bitter experiences for all concerned. And in the case of the twin cities, Malot (Jewish) and Tarshiha (Arab), the results of attempts at integration were equally disappointing: "Close contact is greatly feared as it is associated with potential sexual relations and eventual marriage. The Jews are anxious since relations, to the extent that they do exist, are not symmetrical - Arab males with Jewish females" (p. 102).

The situation of inter-ethnic contact is not any different in the case of University students. According to Mari, up to 1967 the role of Palestinian university students was 'philanthropic' (i.e. non-political), but it changed significantly and assumed an important role in defending the national and political rights of the Palestinians. As Mari notes, clashes between Arab and Jewish students are not infrequent on the campuses. If anything, the contact between Arab and Jewish university students reflects in a microcosm the Arab-Jewish solitudes not only in Israel but also in the Middle East as a whole.

At the university level, the Palestinians in Israel comprise 3.5% of the student population, although they constitute 15% of the total population. Many factors contribute to this low enrollment: 1) the lack of adequate teaching facilities and properly equipped classrooms at the primary and secondary level; 2) the lack of properly trained and qualified teachers in the Arab sector (for example, as late as 1970, around 50% of teachers in Arab schools were classified as unqualified); 3) the method of teaching in Arab schools based mainly upon rote learning and memorization, hardly adequate pedagogical training for matriculation exams which demand training in analytic thinking; 4) blockage of channels of social mobility for the Arab university graduates which forces many qualified high school students to turn away from a university degree; and 5) continuing

discrimination in admission policies to certain faculties in the sciences (electronics, nuclear physics, aeronautics, etc) for "security reasons".

In dealing with higher education, Mari discovers what he calls "Palestinian Phenomena". This phenomenon is based on the finding that, unlike other Third World people, the Palestinians outside Israel, and mainly in the West Bank, have managed to produce among them university graduates in ratios characteristic of advanced, Western countries.

In a survey of university students on the West Bank the author discovered that the ratio of students to population exceeded comparable ratios in Western Europe; in fact, in a worldwide comparison it is next only to the ratio of the United States. Among the Palestinians there are over 3,000 students per 100,000 inhabitants while in the United States there have been almost 4,000 in recent years. (p. 109)

It is worth noting that among the Jews in Israel it is 1,300 per 100,000 and among the Palestinians in Israel it is 130 per 100,000, no doubt among the lowest in the entire Middle East.

Continuing his comparison of the Palestinians in Israel to those who live in the West Bank, Mari notes that while the rate of passage in high school matriculation examinations among the Palestinians in Israel reaches 40%, it is 80% among West Bank Palestinians. Arab university graduates in Israel who mainly become school teachers (50% of them) earn 9% more compared to non-university graduates among the Palestinians in Israel. On the West Bank the earning potential of a university graduate (most of whom work in the Arab world) is 109% higher than that of a non-university graduate on the West Bank. Even at the primary school level the rate of attendance among West Bank Palestinians (including those in refugee camps) is higher than that among Palestinians in Israel: 90%: 80%. The process by which Palestinians in Israel lower their aspirations and expectations is described succinctly by Mari as follows:

Arab students in Israel, as they approach the end of high school, become less optimistic as far as their future is concerned. Indeed, when asked whether or not they have a future in Israel, more than 50% feel free to claim that young Arabs do not because of the perceived discrimination in job opportunities. (p. 134)

Conventional wisdom has it that unless Arab society begins to appreciate the values of manual work, it will continue to suffer from economic stagnation. The factors of Arab traditionalism and familism have been invoked to the extent of absurdum by the Israeli government, and social scientists alike, to account for the underdeveloped sector of vocational education in Israel. Mari points out that while in a largely segregated educational system 50% of Jewish pupils who attend junior and high school are enrolled in vocational-technical educational programmes, it is 10% in the case of the Arab sector. Mari examined in detail the nature of parental and pupil attitudes to vocational education and failed to find any justification for the conventional wisdom expressed above. He attributes the backward nature of Arab vocational education to the government's reluctance to invest in its development. In summarizing a host of studies deal-

◆ p. 21

Mostly for economists

by Lewis Rosen

David K. Foot, *Provincial Public Finance in Ontario: an Empirical Analysis of the Last twenty-five years*, Ontario Economic Council Research Study.

David Foot's study of expenditure and revenue trends in Ontario is a welcome addition to the Canadian public finance literature. This econometric study is clearly meant to be part of a series of related works, which together would comprise a full model of the province's finances during the 1950-1973 period. Although the title might lead one to expect this monograph to be the full story, the author clearly identifies some of the limits of the present work and suggests supplementary undertakings. While the subject matter will interest some historians and political scientists, the heavy econometric emphasis will make it readily accessible mostly to economists.

Chapter one introduces the project, which is to analyze the medium term trends of a junior government. This matter deserves attention because provincial and municipal governments, taken together, now spend more than the Federal Government, and this difference is likely to grow. In reviewing Ontario's revenues, expenditures, and economic trends for 1950-1973, the author highlights the acceleration of spending after 1965-66, when Canada Pension Fund borrowing became available. Chapter two explores how spending, revenue, and financing-the-deficit decisions might be inter-related in a comprehensive model of a provincial government's finances. However, this work does not analyze the financing decisions at all, and is restricted to separate studies of spending and revenue trends. Chapters three and four present estimates of 32 revenue sources and 35 expenditure categories. Any econometric work is sensitive to the accuracy and consistency of data series. One of the major accomplishments of Foot's study is his construction of these data bases. In addition, he provides careful historical accounts of evolving revenues and expenditures patterns, and describes the changing structure of cabinet ministries over the two decades under study. Chapters five and six present the econometric results. The objective in chapter five is to remove the effects of discretionary tax changes and relate remaining revenue changes to various economic and demographic variables. Chapter six attempts to shed light on nine hypotheses about determinants of the expenditures trends. Real per

capita income and population are the dominant explanatory variables. Urbanization, timing of elections, and provincial stabilization policy exert little discernible influence on most spending series. The author also finds positive evidence that the government adjusts actual spending toward "desired" expenditure levels rather slowly.

The results are enlightening, but only partially so. For example, in analyzing revenues, discretionary changes in tax and base are removed but not explained. Obviously, we would like to explain why tax rates or tax bases were changed when they were, and how such changes were related to other spending, taxing, or debt changes. Perhaps such questions will be analyzed in a comprehensive model.

The revenue regressions are considered useful for making projections or simulations about Ontario's revenues under specific assumptions about future trends in the determining economic and demographic variables. However, their extrapolative usefulness is even more than normally questionable. Since 1973, the economic system has been in a turmoil unlike conditions of the 1950's and 1960's. With accelerating inflation in the early 1970's, persisting inflation since, prolonged high unemployment, unstable exchange rates, and large relative price changes, we have a climate that undoubtedly has altered numerous economic relationships. Using regression based on pre-1974 trends for post-1974 projections may be hazardous! These comments apply as well to the expenditures regressions.

Two additional concerns may be expressed about the expenditure regressions. The author is favourable to the hypothesis that the availability of borrowing from the Canada Pension Fund after 1965-66 facilitated the accelerated growth of expenditures after that date; he suggests that provincial governments may regard increases in such non-public debt as less "costly" than increases in public debt or increases in taxes. Given this, it is surprising that he did not use dummy variables to test whether the relationships between expenditures and the independent variables changed after 1965-66. If the relationships did change, the failure to measure these changes would, of course, give biased coefficients. This problem is particularly noteworthy if one wishes to use the coefficients for post-regression projections. A second caveat concerns the recent "Proposition 13" phenomenon — the movement to reduce taxing and spending, especially by junior governments. If this phenomenon is more than a passing fad it would signal a fundamental change in well-documented 20th Century trend towards enlargement of the public sector. Such a change would further undermine the extrapolative usefulness of the results.

Despite these reservations about using Foot's results for extrapolation, they are quite informative and illuminating about the period in question, 1950-1973. If he or others extend his work, especially to include the financing area and to deal with discretionary decisions, then we may obtain a very impressive understanding of public finances in Ontario during this period.

About our reviewers...

Elia Zurcik is Associate Professor in Sociology at Queen's University and is currently a Visiting Professor in the Department of Middle East and Islamic Studies at the University of Toronto... Lewis Rosen is Assistant Professor of Economics at Glendon College, York University... James B. Hartman teaches philosophy and is Director of Development and External Affairs at Algoma University College.

VACANCIES . POSTES VACANTS



University of Manitoba

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

The Department of Rehabilitative Dental Science invites applications for a full-time academic position in the section of Prosthodontics. (Complete and Removable Prosthodontics)

Prospective candidates should have advanced training in the discipline and credentials must be compatible with licensure requirements for the Province of Manitoba. Academic rank and salary are commensurate with education, qualifications and experience.

Responsibilities include teaching undergraduates at both preclinical and clinical levels. Excellent opportunities and facilities are available for research interests.

Canadian citizens, landed immigrants and others eligible for employment in Canada at the time of application are especially encouraged to apply.

Applications, nominations or inquiries should be sent to: Dr. P.M. Jackin, Chairman, Rehabilitative Dental Science, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Manitoba, 780 Bannantyne Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3E 0W3.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

Applications are invited for the position of

Head of the Department of Actuarial and Business Mathematics

The appointee will be responsible for the administration of the Department, which consists of nine academic staff members, and for liaison with industry, government and professional associations. The Department offers undergraduate and graduate level courses in actuarial science and operational research in the Faculties of Administrative Studies, and Science.

Applicants should have a doctorate preferably in operational research and an established research record combined with industrial experience in operational research and/or actuarial science. Canadian citizens, landed immigrants and others eligible for employment in Canada at the time of application are especially encouraged to apply.

Closing date of applications: 15 May, 1979
Effective date of appointment: 1 July, 1979 or later

Salary commensurate with experience and qualifications.

Applications including a detailed resume and the names of three referees should be addressed to:

Dr. John D. Mundie,
Chairman of the Selection Committee,
Faculty of Administrative Studies,
The University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2.

CAUT ADS

September 1979 issue

This is the last edition of the CAUT Bulletin for this academic year.

The deadline for placement of advertisements for the September issue is Friday, July 27.

ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Institute of Animal Resource Ecology. Director. Position vacant as of July 1, 1979. The Institute is a postgraduate centre for teaching and research with emphasis on innovative approaches and multidisciplinary constructs in ecological science and resource management. Because the Institute has strong roots in biology, the applicant must have understanding of biological sciences but need not necessarily be a zoologist or ecologist. He should be prepared to serve the Institute's main goal of innovative research that bridges gaps between traditional disciplines, methods and institutions. Applicants and curriculum vitae, including at least three references, should be sent to Dr. A.R. Thompson, Director, Westwater Research Centre, University of British Columbia, 1933 West Mall Annex, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6T 1W5 to arrive not later than May 31, 1979.

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF BIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES. Executive Secretary. The Canadian Federation of Biological Societies (C.F.B.S.) invites applications for the position of Executive Secretary for Science Policy. This is a two-year full-time position operating from the offices of the Canadian Association of University Teachers in Ottawa. The duties include obtaining press coverage for C.F.B.S. concerns by contact with the press and media, by written and verbal releases, and by writing feature-type articles; assisting in the preparation and conduct of direct political representation of the C.F.B.S., including lobbying, committee meetings, caucus presentations etc.; and, assisting in co-ordinating the science policy activities of the C.F.B.S. and allied organizations and in analyzing the results of activities carried out. The successful applicant will have extensive experience in preparing written policy analyses for governments or a research institution. He or she shall have some experience in economic analysis and will have worked with volunteers and professionals in completing a research project. Preference will be given to candidates who are bilingual in the two official languages and who are or have been active scientists. Remuneration will be commensurate with experience in the range of \$15,000 to \$25,000. Applications and names of three references should be sent by July 1 to: C.F.B.S. Selection Committee, 75 Albert Street, Suite 1001, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E7.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN. Dean of the College. Responsible for teaching program of the college and various support services. Require graduate degree and substantial teaching and administrative experience. Teaching capability for a program of the college is preferred but not required. Write to Garry N. Kennedy, President, Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, 5163 Duke Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 3J6.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA. Department of Statistics. The University of Manitoba invites applications for the position of Professor and Head of the Department of Statistics. Currently there are twelve faculty members in the department which offers undergraduate and graduate programs, and the laboratories and facilities provide a stimulating environment

for research and training. Salary will be appropriate to the qualifications of the appointee. The 1978-79 floor for full professors is \$27,540. Canadian citizens, landed immigrants and others eligible for employment in Canada at the time of application are especially encouraged to apply. Applications should be made as soon as possible, with a deadline of 15th June 1979, giving curriculum vitae, publication list and the names of three referees to: Dr. R. D. Connor, Dean, Faculty of Science, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY. Library. A Senior Post: Head, Monographs Division. SFU Library has restructured its processing units so that both the acquisition and the cataloguing of monographs are the responsibility of a newly formed Monographs Division, one of six Divisions reporting directly to the University Librarian. This position is ideal for a creative and indefatigable librarian who has proven administrative ability, a thorough grounding in technical services, and is well versed in current bibliographic theory and practice—particularly as they relate to automated processes. SFU closed its card catalogue in September 1977, and is a member, along with 23 other B.C. libraries, of the B.C. Union Catalogue Project consortium which currently uses the catalogue support services of UTLAS. The Library has 160 (FTE) staff, including 30 librarians, and a current collection of 13,000 periodical subscriptions, 600,000 bound volumes, and over a million microform items. The 1978-79 materials budget was \$800,000. Minimum salary: \$23,950; excellent benefits. Please send application, resume and three references to: Ted Dobb, Chairman, Library Search Committee, Simon Fraser University Library, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6. Deadline for applications is May 31, 1979.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. School of Physical Education. 1. Coordinator of Fitness Assessment and Programming. 2. Earned doctorate preferred. 3. Design, promote and coordinate programs for the assessment and development of fitness for Dalhousie and the Provincial community at large. Develop programs to increase fitness awareness. Minor teaching responsibilities at the undergraduate level. 4. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. 5. Appointment pending budget approval. 6. First consideration given to applicants presently eligible for employment in Canada. 7. Letter of application, resume, names and addresses of referees to Dr. T.L. Maloney, Director, School of Physical Education, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, B3H 3J5.

CAMPION COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF REGINA. Public Relations. 1. Public Relations and Admissions Officer. 2. Bachelor or equivalent diploma; candidates with experience in public relations and some familiarity with the special needs of a Catholic college will be given preference. 3. Assist in recruitment of new students and act as public relations officer both for the college and in cooperation with its constituent university. 4. Administration Group 3, starting at \$15,000, commensurate with qualifications and experience. 5. Lucille Tessier, Chairwoman, Committee for a Public Relations and Admissions Officer, Campion College, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4S 0A2. 6. 1 July 1979 or as soon afterwards as convenient. 7. 31 May 1979.

AGRICULTURE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Agriculture. Department of Animal Science. Applications are invited for the position of Assistant or Associate Professor in Swine Nutrition. The applicant should have a Ph.D. in Swine Nutrition or related area of nutrition with experience and interest in swine. Duties will include teaching a course in Swine Production,

The University of Alberta

invites application for the position of

Registrar

The Registrar, with a staff of about 70, is responsible for the admissions, registration and student records of the university (full-time enrolment of about 18,000), serves on the senior academic councils of the university, is responsible for the preparation and publication of university calendars and timetables, and works with faculties to inform prospective students about the university and its programs.

The Registrar's Office is developing a computerized system of student records (in cooperation with the Office of Administrative Systems).

The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer.

Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Normal faculty benefits will apply.

Deadline for applications is June 15, 1979. Date of appointment will be July 1, 1979 or later by agreement with appointee.

Send resume and names of three referees to:

Dr. Willard Allen
3-12 University Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2J9



UNIVERSITY OF REGINA

Department of Computer Science

Applications are invited for a faculty position in Computer Science at the University of Regina. This expanding Department is interested in individuals with a Ph.D. and an active interest in Operating Systems, Programming Languages or Computer Systems. Applicants with related interests will also be considered. Depending upon qualifications and budget allocations a term or probationary appointment may be made in the rank of assistant or associate professor effective July 1, 1979. The current salary ranges are \$17,932 - \$26,005 and \$23,534 - \$33,254 respectively.

Enquiries and applications should be directed to:

Dr. L.R. Symes, Head
Department of Computer Science
University of Regina
REGINA, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2
CANADA

undergraduate and graduate courses in nutrition, developing a research program and directing graduate students as part of this program. The Department of Animal Science has Nutrition programs in Swine, Cattle and Poultry and cooperates with the School of Food Science with respect to programs in Human Nutrition. Salary will be commensurate with experience; minimum: \$20,750. The position will be available July 1, 1979. Applicants must send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, transcripts and have two letters of reference sent, under separate cover, to: Dr. R.B. Buckland, Chairman, Search Committee, Department of Animal Science, Macdonald Campus of McGill University, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Québec, H9X 1C0.

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL. Département des sols. Le département des sols a présentement un poste de professeur disponible dans le domaine de la biologie et biochimie des sols. Le candidat doit posséder un Ph.D. ou l'équivalent. Le rang et le salaire sont déterminés selon la convention collective en vigueur. Le poste doit être rempli au plus tard le 1er août 1979. Les candidatures avec curriculum vitae devraient être soumises à: Dr. M.P. Cescas, directeur,

Département des sols, Faculté des sciences de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation, Pavillon Comtois, Université Laval, Québec, P.Q., G1K 7P4.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. School of Agricultural Economics & Extension Education. Applications are invited for an Assistant Professor to participate in the University's Undergraduate Business Program and the School's Graduate Program in Agribusiness. The position opens on July 1, 1979. Preference will be given to candidates with a Ph.D. in Business Administration or Agric. Economics with Canadian business experience and an interest in agribusiness. Apply to: Dr. E.L. Menzie, Director, School of Agricultural Economics and Extension Education, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1. Position subject to final budgetary approval.

ANTHROPOLOGY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY. REDPATH MUSEUM. Anthropology. Technician with Bachelor's degree, anthropology specialization. Responsible for organizing and cataloguing anthropology collections for teaching and research; preparing exhibits and lab demonstrations; knowledge of anthropology of Egypt and Africa, and of restoration and preservation techniques. Required May 31, 1979. Salary range \$11,957 to \$16,740 p.a. Apply with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to: The Director, Redpath Museum, McGill University, 859 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 2K6, Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. Department of Anthropology and Archaeology needs a term appointment for a sabbatical replacement for the period September 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980. Academic rank Lecturer. Qualifications — Ph.D. or a Ph.D. candidate. Will be required to teach 2-1/2 classes, including an 8 mos. introductory class in general anthropology. Other classes could be selected among any three half year classes (13 weeks) in Introductory Ethnology, Environmental Anthropology, Culture Change, Culture and personality, North American Boreal Ethnography or Arctic Acculturation. Send c.v. and arrange for three letters of recommendation to be sent to Dr. Mary C. Marino, Head, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0, Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Department of Anthropology. Applications are invited for Sessional Lectureships beginning September 1, 1979. These eight month appointments are renewable depending on future staffing needs. Applicants should be able to teach a variety of introductory courses. Courses to be taught include all areas of Anthropology, but individual loads can be adjusted to take personal expertise into account. Ph.D. preferred. Salaries subject to qualifications. The University of Alberta encourages both men and women to apply. Send vitae and names of referees to: Dr. C.G. Hickey, Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta. T6G 2H4.

MEDICINE HAT COLLEGE. Department of Humanities / Social Sciences. Medicine Hat College, Alberta requires a sessional instructor who can teach years one and two at the university level in any two fields of geography — sociology — anthropology. Master's degree in principal field, honors baccalaureate in minor field are minimum requirements. Term: nine months. Salary range: approximately \$13,500 - \$21,750, based upon qualifications and experience. Competition closes June 30, 1979. Send curriculum vitae and names of three referees, to Dr. L.J. Roy Wilson, Chairman, Department of Humanities / Social Sciences, Medicine Hat College, Medicine Hat, Alberta, T1A 3Y6.

ART

NOVA SCOTIA COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN. Art. Assistant or Associate Professor of art to teach painting and drawing to introductory and advanced students for fall semester only (September to December) 1979. Desirable qualifications include M.F.A. degree or equivalent, teaching experience at university-level, and record of production and exhibition of art work. Write, with slides, curriculum vitae and references to Terry Johnson, Chairman, Studio Division, Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, 5163 Duke Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 3J6.

BIOCHEMISTRY

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Department of Biochemistry. A position is available in the Department of Biochemistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, T6G 2H7, beginning in the fall of 1979. Applicants should have a good

background in DNA metabolism and DNA-drug interactions, both at the graduate and post-doctoral level. A strong background in physico-chemical techniques is required for current studies on multi-stranded nucleic acids and their possible biological roles. Please apply to Dr. A.R. Morgan at the above address.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY. Department of Psychiatry, Laboratory of Neurochemistry. Applications are invited from newly graduate Ph.D.s for a Post-Doctoral Fellowship effective June 1, 1979, or at a later starting date by arrangement. Applicants should have a strong background in biochemistry or a related subject, and an interest in research on metabolism and function of neurotransmitters. Starting stipend is \$12,050 p.a. Write to Dr. T.L. Sourkes, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, A.M.I. Research and Training Building, 1033 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, P.Q., H3A 1A1.

BIOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Department of Biology. Assistant Professor starting July 1, 1979. Ph.D. and / or Post-Doctoral experience. With primary responsibility to teach introductory genetics and in some area of botany consistent with the programme in the Department; to conduct research. Subject to budgetary approval. Applications close May 31st and should be addressed to Dr. J. McKenzie, Acting Chairman, Department of Biology, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5A3.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Biology Department. Post Doctoral Research Associate. A 3-year position (\$14,000 Cdn/annum) is available immediately for work on the photosynthesis bacteria related to the development of commercial biomass / protein production. A technical assistant will be provided. Applicants with a suitable background in microbial physiology and biochemistry are invited to submit C.V. and names of referees to E.B. Newman, Biology Department, Sir George Williams Campus, Concordia University, Montreal, Québec, H3G 1M8.

YORK UNIVERSITY. Department of Biology. Applications are invited for the position of Research Associate to carry out research in recombinant DNA gene cloning. Must have Ph.D. degree and a minimum of two years' experience in recombinant DNA and associated techniques. Familiarity with transformation and cloning in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is essential. Send applications to: Dr. J.D. Friesen, Department of Biology, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Downview, Ontario, M3J 1P3.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY. Faculty of Management. The University of Calgary, Faculty of Management is seeking candidates for a senior position in International Business Studies. Rank and salary based on qualifications and experience. Starting July 1, 1979 or later. This position is subject to program funding. Applications should be addressed to: Dr. George S. Lane, Dean, Faculty of Management, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY. Faculty of Management. The University of Calgary, Faculty of Management, is seeking qualified candidates to fill positions in all areas including Accounting, Policy & Environment, Finance, Industrial Relations, Management, Management Science & Management Information Systems and Marketing, beginning July 1, 1979. Ph.D. or D.B.A. preferred. Rank and Salary based on qualifications and experience. Applications should be addressed to: Dr. George S. Lane, Dean, Faculty of Management, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4.

COLLEGE OF CAPE BRETON. Department of Management and Administration. Applications are invited for a full-time teaching position in the areas of Industrial Relations and Organizational Behavior.



Minimum qualifications: M.B.A. and relevant experience. Salary and rank depend on qualifications. Applications welcome until position is filled. Appointments normally effective July 1. Send résumé to — Chairman, Department of Management and Administration, College of Cape Breton, P.Q. Box 760, Sydney, Nova Scotia, B1P 6J1.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. College of Commerce (Health Care Administration Section). Position available: Applications are invited for a full time faculty position in Health Care Administration. Responsibilities: (1) Teaching at the graduate, undergraduate and certificate levels. (2) Research leading to acceptable forms of publication. Qualification requirements: candidates should hold or be near to completing a Ph.D. degree. Candidates with experience in the health care field will be given preference. Salary will be competitive and based upon academic qualifications and past experience. Position available July 1, 1979. Interested candidates should send resumes to Professor F.H. Silversides, College of Commerce, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7N 0W0.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. Business Administration and Commerce. Applications are invited for potential faculty positions from those with teaching and research interests in Accounting, Finance, Industrial Relations, Management, Management Science, Marketing and Organizational Behavior. A Ph.D. or equivalent is desirable. Masters level or the equivalent will be considered for renewable term appointments. Both men and women are invited to apply. Salary is dependent on qualifications. Applications are welcome until positions are filled. Appointments are normally effective as of July 1st. Please send résumés to: Dr. P. Michael Maher, Dean, College of Commerce, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan, Canada S7N 0W0.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Faculty of Administration. School of Health Administration. Applications are invited for a temporary appointment for the academic year 1979-80 to replace a faculty member who will be on sabbatical. This position will be of interest to someone wishing to spend a sabbatical year of research with some teaching and graduate students' research supervision. Applicants should have a Ph.D. in a relevant discipline, and teaching and research supervision experience at the Master's level. Preferred areas of expertise are economics, planning and / or quantitative methods as applied to health services. Remuneration will be negotiated. Send application to: The Director, School of Health Administration, University of Ottawa, 545 King Edward Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 or call (613) 231-5060.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Business. Applications are invited for a position in production and / or management science. Candidates should have the doctorate completed and, preferably, should also have some teaching and research experience. Duties include undergraduate and graduate teaching and research. Salary and rank based on qualifications and experience. Inquiries should be addressed to: Dr. G.W. Torrance, Chairman, Production and Management Science Area, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M4.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Business. Applications are invited for either a faculty or a visiting position in Management Information Systems. Candidates should have the doctorate completed and, preferably, should also have some teaching and research experience. The successful candidate will be expected to make a strong contribution to research and to the Ph.D. program in management information systems. Duties will also include B. Comm. and / or M.B.A. teaching. Salary and rank based on qualifications and experience. Inquiries should be addressed to: Dr. George W. Torrance, Chairman, Production and Management Science Area, Faculty of Business, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M4.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Business. Faculty position in the Personnel and Industrial Relations Area commencing July 1, 1979. The successful candidate will be expected to make a strong contribution to research in Industrial Relations and to teach graduate and undergraduate courses in Industrial Relations. A capacity to teach personnel management and organizational behaviour would also be useful. Prefer

assistant but may be able to make appointment at higher rank. Send curriculum vitae to: Dr. Ian Meadows, Chairman, Personnel and Industrial Relations Area, Faculty of Business, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M4.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Business. Marketing Area. 1. Assistant or Associate Professor level. 2. Doctorate or dissertation in progress. Must be Canadian Citizen or Landed Immigrant. 3. Research and teaching at the graduate and undergraduate levels with primary interests in International Business, including international marketing and comparative marketing. Industry experience in International Business would be desirable. 4. Open. 5. Dr. Peter Banting, Chairman, Marketing Area, Faculty of Business, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M4. 6. July 1, 1979. 7. When filled.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Business. Policy Area. A position at the Assistant or Associate level. Quantitative background, experience in business gaming, research and executive development are required. Ph.D. required. Salary is competitive. Write to: Dr. Robert C. Joyner, Faculty of Business, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M4.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Business. 1. Positions in accounting. Rank open. 2. Ph.D. completed or near completion. 3. Teach and do research in accounting. Areas to be covered: Managerial, Systems and Financial. 4. Salary appropriate for qualifications. 5. W.J. Schlatter, Chairman of Accounting, Faculty of Business, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M4. 6. July 1, 1979. 7. When positions filled.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. College of Commerce. Position Available: One limited term position in Marketing. Effective Date of Appointment: July 1, 1979. Responsibilities: Primary responsibility in teaching undergraduate marketing classes. Other assignments may include introductory M.B.A. classes and work in continuing education. Qualifications: An M.B.A. or a Master's degree with background in business administration is required. Specialization in Marketing with a minor in Management is preferable. Recent graduates wishing to acquire some teaching experience before embarking on a Ph.D. program are strongly encouraged to apply. Rank and Salary: Appointments are possible at the rank of Instructor, Lecturer, or Assistant Professor. Further Information: Interested candidates should send resumes to: Dean P. Michael Maher, College of Commerce, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada, S7N 0W0. Phone: (306) 343-3761.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce. Applications are invited for faculty positions from those with teaching and research interests in: business policy (2), marketing, finance (especially financial theory, corporate finance, or insurance), management science, accounting and personnel. Ph.D. or equivalent is desirable. Salary and rank depend on qualifications. Applications welcome until positions are filled. Appointments normally effective July 1. Send resume to: Dr. Roger S. Smith, Dean, Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2G1. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer.

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT UNIVERSITY. Business (Administration) Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching undergraduate management courses. Qualifications: Doctorate or MBA with relevant experience. Rank and salary will be in accordance with qualifications and experience. Inquiries should be addressed to: Co-ordinator of Business Administration, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6. Appointment to commence July 1, 1979. Applications open until position is filled.

CHEMISTRY

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. Chemistry. Application is invited for a position of Research Associate to study factors affecting drug binding to plasma proteins and their clinical implications. Strong background in analytical and synthetic

chemistry are essential and experience in electron or nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy is preferred. Salary up to \$16,210 is available depending on qualifications. Applications with curriculum vitae and three references should be sent to Dr. J.C. Hsia, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A8.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY. Department of Chemistry. Applications are invited for a Teaching Post Doctoral Fellowship in Physical Chemistry. Fellows will be expected to spend approximately one-half of their time in teaching associated with the under graduate program during the academic year of 26 weeks. The remainder of the time will be devoted to research in either two-photon or picosecond laser spectroscopy. Previous experience with lasers is desirable. The annual stipend will be \$12,500 p.a. Applicants should submit curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to Professor G.W. King, Department of Chemistry, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8S 4M1.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY. Department of Chemistry. Post-Doctoral and Research Associate (Part-time) positions available in Theoretical and experimental areas in Solid State Laser Spectroscopy. Candidates should have some experience in working with cw or pulsed dye laser systems (PDF) and have a chemical physics background (RA). Contact J. A. Koningstein, Department of Chemistry, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5B6. Telephone: 613-231-5694.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Department of Chemistry. Applications are invited for the following positions: **Analytical Chemistry.** Senior position. Minimum of five years experience in analytical chemistry in industry and with contacts capable of providing industrial contracts and research programs. Capable of directing graduate students in analytical chemistry research and assisting in the direction of an industry-oriented analytical chemistry consulting unit. Excellent future. **Sabbatical replacement.** (Nine months). Ph.D. in biochemistry. To teach undergraduate biochemistry courses, starting August 15, 1979. Salaries will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. A detailed curriculum vitae, publication list and recommendation letters from three referees should be sent to: Dr. R. E. Townshend, Chairman, Department of Chemistry, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1M8.

CLASSICS

BROCK UNIVERSITY. Department of Classics. Applications are invited for two positions for the academic year 1979/80, one at the rank of Assistant Professor, the other (a temporary position) at the rank of either Assistant Professor or Lecturer. For one position, preference may be given to candidates specializing in Latin language and literature or Roman history or Roman archaeology. Applications and letters of appraisal from three referees should be sent to Dr. N.D. Robertson, Chairman, Department of Classics, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, L2S 3A1.

COMMUNICATIONS

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Department of Education. Concordia University Department of Education invites applications for a new faculty post in Educational Technology, anticipated for 1979. Qualifications required are a Ph.D. or equivalent with active research and teaching interests in one or more of: instructional psychology; development and evolution of educational materials (e.g. TV, film, computer-based learning, educational games); educational systems analysis and planning; self-instructional systems; distant study; industrial training; communication studies. Responsibilities include teaching primarily at the graduate level, research and development, theses supervision and Educational Technology internship supervision. Effective date June 1, 1979 or as soon as possible after that date. Salary negotiable based on experience and qualifications. Applications with cur-

riculum vitae and names of referees should be submitted to: Arpi Hamalian, Chairman, Department of Education, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3G 1M8.

COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. School of Human Communication Disorders. Assistant or Associate Professor, Speech Pathology, commencing September, 1979 or sooner. Salary in accordance with experience and qualifications. Ph.D. (A.B.D. considered). Must meet requirements for membership in the Canadian Speech and Hearing Association. Must feel comfortable teaching a variety of basic speech pathology courses and courses fundamental to the field (e.g., A. & P., Normal Language, etc.). A flair for speech science would be an asset. Some practicum supervision a part of regular duties. Send application, current curriculum vitae, and names of three referees to: Dr. Michael Webster, Director and Professor, School of Human Communication Disorders, Dalhousie University, Ground Floor, Fenwick Tower, 5599 Fenwick Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 1R2.

DENTISTRY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Dentistry. Applications are invited for a full-time teaching position in the pre-clinical and clinical areas of Operative Dentistry and Oral Diagnosis. Applicants must be graduates of an accredited dental program and preferably, have Graduate training in Restorative Dentistry. Preference will be given to those applicants who have private practice and teaching experience. Candidates must be eligible for licensure by the Order of Dentists of Quebec, and be prepared to fulfil French language requirements. Academic rank and salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Please send curriculum vitae with references to: Dean, Faculty of Dentistry, McGill University, 3640 University Street, Montreal, P.Q. H3A 2B2.

DRAMA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Department of Drama. The University of Alberta, Department of Drama, requires a Drama Instructor as replacement for Faculty member on leave. Applicant should expect to teach courses that will focus on Improvisational Drama and Creative Drama, and may include some work in oral interpretation. Eight month full time sessional contract will begin September/79. Applicants, including resume and three letters of reference should be sent to: Dr. James H. McTeague, Chairman, Department of Drama, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2C9 (University of Alberta is an Equal Opportunities Employer.)

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Department of Drama. The University of Alberta, Department of Drama requires for 1979/80 academic year a replacement for faculty member on Study leave. Applicants should expect to teach a broad range of courses in the B.A. program; senior Acting, beginning Directing and Play analysis on the junior level. Eight month full time sessional contract beginning September/79. Applications, including resume and three letters of reference should be sent to: Dr. James H. McTeague, Chairman, Department of Drama, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2C9. (University of Alberta is an Equal opportunities employer.)

ECONOMICS

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Department of Economics. Possibility of two appointments effective January - June 1979 at ranks commensurate with the candidate's qualifications. Applicants with main or secondary specialization in one or more of

the following areas are invited to apply: Economic Development, Econometrics-Statistics, General Theory, Industrial Relations-Labour Economics, Monetary Economics, and Public Economics. Graduate and undergraduate teaching and supervision of Ph.D. dissertations. Salaries are fully competitive. Forward applications to Dr. B. Sahni, Chairman, Department of Economics, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1M8.

EDUCATION

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Education. Position: One year with the possibility of renewal for an additional year in Philosophy of Education. Rank open. Qualifications: Doctoral degree in hand or very near completion. A strong background in educational epistemology, cognitive theory, and conceptual change and the philosophy of science or social science is highly desirable as is an interest in participating in empirical research projects. Duties: Research, teaching at the B.Ed. and M.Ed. levels, and fields service. Salary: Dependent upon qualifications and experience. Apply to: Send a comprehensive curriculum vitae, samples of work (preferably published) and the names of three referees to Dr. Martin Schiralli, Chairman, Philosophy Search Committee, Faculty of Education, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6. Effective Date: September 1, 1979. Closing Date for Applications: June 15, 1979.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Department of Education. Concordia University Department of Education invites applications for a new faculty post in Early Childhood Education, anticipated for 1979. Qualifications required are Ph.D. with research interests in one or more of the following: teacher training, learning environments, curriculum, child development (0-8 years). Responsibilities include teaching at undergraduate and graduate levels, supervision of teaching practice and supervision of theses. Effective date June 1, 1979 or as soon as possible after that date. Salary negotiable, based on experience and qualifications. Applications with curriculum vitae and names of referees should be submitted to: Arpi Hamalian, Chairman, Department of Education, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3G 1M8.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Department of Education. Concordia University Department of Education invites applications for a new faculty post in Educational Technology, anticipated for 1979. Qualifications required are a Ph.D. or equivalent with active research and teaching interests in one or more of: instructional psychology; development and evaluation of educational materials (e.g. TV, film, computer-based learning, educational games); educational systems analysis and planning; self-instructional systems; distant study; industrial training; communication studies. Responsibilities include teaching primarily at the graduate level, research and development, theses supervision and Educational Technology internship supervision. Effective date June 1, 1979 or as soon as possible after that date. Salary negotiable based on experience and qualifications. Applications with curriculum vitae and names of referees should be submitted to: Arpi Hamalian, Chairman, Department of Education, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3G 1M8.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEW-FOUNDLAND. Faculty of Education. Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Professor with the following duties: teaching graduate and undergraduate courses in learning resources; supervision of student teaching; supervision of theses / projects; supervision of processing of materials in new media. Candidates should have minimum of M.L.S., with speciality in school libraries; Ph.D. or near doctorate in library science and experience in school libraries preferred. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Appointment effective September 1, 1979. Send applications to Dr. G. Fizzard, Faculty of Education, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1B 3X8. Applica-

tions should be received by May 30, 1979. Appointment is subject to budgetary approval.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Department of Educational Psychology. The Department of Educational Psychology has a sessional position which is currently limited to one year in the area of Counselling and School Psychology. Applicants should have graduate training in the area and be eligible for certification as a Psychologist in the Province of Alberta. Applicants with a strong orientation to School Counselling through training and / or experience, will be given preference. Responsibilities will emphasize graduate level practicum supervision. The salary range is \$15,000 - \$20,000. This position is open to both male and female applicants. Curriculum vitae may be sent to Dr. H.W. Zingle, Chairman, Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2G5.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. Department of Educational Psychology. Title of Position: Assistant or Associate Professor. Qualifications Required: Doctorate or doctorate near completion with considerable experience as a teacher and school psychologist. Nature of Duties: Duties will include teaching classes in school psychology, student assessment, and consulting with teachers. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Send full curriculum vitae and names of three referees to Herbert Peters, Head, Department of Educational Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0. Effective Date of Appointment: September 1, 1979. Closing Date for Applications: When position is filled.

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Department of Education. Concordia University Department of Education invites applications for a new faculty post in Educational Technology, anticipated for 1979. Qualifications required are a Ph.D. or equivalent with active research and teaching interests in one or more of: instructional psychology; development and evaluation of educational materials (e.g. TV, film, computer-based learning, educational games); educational systems analysis and planning; self-instructional systems; distant study; industrial training; communication studies. Responsibilities include teaching primarily at the graduate level, research and development, theses supervision and Educational Technology internship supervision. Effective date June 1, 1979 or as soon as possible after that date. Salary negotiable based on experience and qualifications. Applications with curriculum vitae and names of referees should be submitted to: Arpi Hamalian, Chairman, Department of Education, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3G 1M8.

ENGINEERING

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Department of Bio-Resource Engineering. Faculty vacancy in the Bio-Resource Engineering Department for a Food Process Engineer, University of British Columbia. Applications are invited for a position at the Assistant Professor level with specialization in Food Process Engineering. Applicants must be eligible for registration in the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia. Responsibilities involve teaching at the undergraduate and graduate level, research and the development of an extension programme with the food industry. Qualifications include a Ph.D., either in Food Engineering, Bio-Resource Engineering, Agricultural Engineering or a related field with special emphasis on unit operations for food processing or agricultural products processing. An undergraduate degree in

Agricultural Engineering or in Bio-Resource Engineering is preferred. Areas of special interest might include the following: engineering aspects as related to Food Processing, Heat and Mass Transfer, Drying, Thermal Processing, Refrigeration and Freezing, Fermentation, Rheology and Physical Properties. Salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. Submit curriculum vitae and three (3) letters of reference to Dr. J. W. Zahradnik, Chairman, Department of Bio-Resource Engineering, University of British Columbia, 2075 Westbrook Mall, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6T 1W5. The expected date of appointment is July 1st, 1979. The closing date of application is when the position is filled.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY. Chemical Engineering. Applications are invited for appointment in the Department of Chemical Engineering. The appointee will be expected to develop a vigorous research program in a department which already has a high level of research activity. As there are several alternatives with respect to areas of specialization to strengthen through this appointment, the research area of the appointee is not specified. Rank and salary open, commensurate with qualifications. Appointment open until filled. Send resumé, names of three references, and statement of teaching and research interests to Dr. W.J.M. Douglas, Chairman, Department of Chemical Engineering, McGill University, 3480 University Street, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 2A7.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Department of Civil Engineering. The University of New Brunswick invites applications for a faculty position which will involve the teaching of graduate and undergraduate courses in Planning and assisting students and staff in the Planning aspects of Civil and Surveying Engineering studies and research. Applicants must have a minimum of a Master or equivalent degree in Planning or other discipline and have considerable professional and/or teaching and research experience directly related to Planning. Membership or eligibility for membership in the Canadian Institute of Planners is required. Qualification for registration in another profession (Engineer, Architect or Land Surveyor) is desirable. Rank, salary and appointment date are negotiable. Applications are invited prior to May 1st, 1979, notification is expected before July 1, 1979, for the term beginning in September 1979. Address applications to: Professor Ira M. Beattie, Head, Department of Civil Engineering, University of New Brunswick, Box 4400, Fredericton, New Brunswick, E3B 5A3.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY. Department of Electrical Engineering. Three positions are open at the level of Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, two of them tenurable and one contractually limited. Candidates must have a strong commitment to teaching undergraduates, outstanding research potential or record, and a willingness to participate in ongoing projects. Two of the positions require demonstrated proficiency in (digital) hardware or software aspects of computer engineering. One position requires a strong background in numerical methods and computer-aided design. Ph.D. and refereed publications are essential. Address resumes and the names and addresses of three referees to Dr. J.W. Bandler, Chairman, Department of Electrical Engineering, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8S 4L7. Starting date, July 1, 1979.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA. Department of Electrical Engineering. Applications are invited for a tenure / stream faculty position at the assistant / associate professor level, beginning fall 1979 or earlier. Candidates should have an earned doctorate in electrical engineering and industrial / academic experience. The position requires demonstrated proficiency in digital hardware and software aspects of digital systems and computer engineering. Research areas include digital systems design, microarchitectures, digital signal processing, data communications, distributed computing systems, and computer memories, particularly magnetic bubble memories. Candidates must have outstanding research potential or record, willingness to participate in team projects and a strong commitment to teaching. Applications should include the names and addresses of three referees and should be sent to the Head, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3T 2N2.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Department of Electrical Engineering. Applications are being accepted for the position of Assistant Professor in one of the following areas: 1) control theory, 2) digital hardware and computers, 3) circuit theory and 4) microwaves and antennas. Applicants must hold a doctorate and some industrial experience would be considered an asset. The position will involve undergraduate and graduate teaching and graduate student supervision. The successful applicant will be expected to pursue an active program of research compatible with departmental interests. The position will be open until filled, but an appointment for September 1979 is anticipated. The salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. A detailed curriculum vitae, a statement of research and teaching interests and the names of three referees should be sent to: Chairman, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1, Canada. Subject to the availability of funds. First consideration will be given to those applicants who at the time of application are legally eligible to work in Canada for the period covered by this position.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. Department of Electrical Engineering. Instructor in laboratory courses in electrical measurements, circuits and electronics. Appointment effective July 1, 1979. Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering. Send resume to: The Assistant Chairman (Administration), Department of Electrical Engineering, 35 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A4.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Department of Mechanical Engineering. Applications are invited from interested candidates specializing in solid mechanics, preferably with competence in fracture mechanics or related area. Salary and level of appointment according to qualifications. Duties to include undergraduate and graduate teaching and research. Doctoral degree required. Bilingualism (English and French) an asset. Applications including curriculum vitae, details of experience and names of referees to be addressed to Dr. A. S. Krausz, Chairman, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Department of Mechanical Engineering. Applications are invited from interested candidates specializing in heat transfer - fluid flow. Salary and level of appointment according to qualifications. Duties to include undergraduate and graduate teaching and research. Doctoral degree required. Bilingualism (English and French) an asset. Applications including curriculum vitae, details of experience and names of referees to be addressed to Dr. A.S. Krausz, Chairman, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5.

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Department of Mechanical Engineering. Applications are being accepted for two positions at the Assistant Professor rank. The initial appointments will be for a two-year term, commencing September 1979 or earlier. The requirements are: 1) a recent Ph.D. graduate with experience in turbulent flow. A specific interest in turbulence modelling is desirable. The successful applicant will be expected to interact with faculty who have ongoing projects involving external and internal fluid flows related to the natural and industrial environments. Teaching responsibilities will be primarily at the graduate and undergraduate level in fluid mechanics but a willingness and ability to teach engineering mathematics courses will be an asset. 2) a recent Ph.D. graduate with experience in mechanical system dynamics and control engineering. The successful applicant will be expected to interact with faculty who have ongoing projects in the above and related areas such as fluid power, machinery diagnostics and noise control. Teaching responsibilities will be primarily at the undergraduate and graduate level in control and automation. Salaries will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. A detailed curriculum vitae, a statement of teaching and research interests and the names of three referees should be sent to Dr. D. J. Burns, Chairman, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1. First consideration will be given to those applicants who at the time of application are legally eligible to work in Canada for the period covered by this position.



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Department of Mechanical Engineering. Post-Doctorate Fellow of Research Associate. Specialization in Fluid Mechanics. To work on the flow of blood in large arteries (model studies). Applications to include curriculum vitae and names of two referees. Apply to Dr. C.M. Rodkiewicz, Department of Mechanical Engineering, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. T6G 2G8.

ENGLISH

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. Department of English. Associate Professor, undergraduate and graduate (M.A. level only) teaching, area of specialization: Romantic poetry (subject to final budgetary approval). Ph.D. and substantial publications. Salary according to qualifications. Send applications to Dr. G. D. Killam, Chairman, Department of English, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada. N1G 2W1.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Department of English. Two positions, subject to financing: (1) visiting assistant professor, as one-year sabbatical replacement, 1979-80 (possibly renewable), with specialization in Chaucer; (2) sessional lecturer, 1979-80, with specialization in Romanticism and / or Commonwealth literature. Ph.D. required; to teach introductory courses; 1978-79 salary minima: lecturer, \$13,454; assistant professor, \$15,597. Send letter of application, names of referees, and c.v. to Professor Robert Cockburn, Chairman, Department of English, The University of New Brunswick, Box 4400, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5A3, by June 1, 1979.

FILM

YORK UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Fine Arts. Department of Film. Experienced instructor in Film Production for a two-year appointment, July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1981. Applicants should have extensive professional film production background and considerable teaching experience. Teaching ability in film studies and scriptwriting also preferred. Appointment, pending final budgetary approval, will be at associate professor level; salary commensurate with experience and background. Send applications, including complete resume and three references, to: Stan Fox, Chairman, Department of Film, Faculty of Fine Arts, York University, Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3.

FINE ARTS

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Fine Arts, Division of Visual Arts. Position available effective June 1, 1979. Crafts/Ceramics Instructor. The Faculty of Fine Arts of Concordia University invites applications for a full-time position as an instructor in Crafts/Ceramics. The position involves teaching responsibilities on the undergraduate level as well as the supervision of the ceramics studio and development of ceramics as a viable part of a growing crafts programme. An advanced degree or its equivalent in Crafts/Ceramics is desirable. Preference will be given to those candidates with experience in at least one other area of Crafts, i.e. small metals, glass or fibres, in addition to ceramics. Some experience teaching at the university level would be considered an advantage as well as participation in exhibitions. Bilingualism (French/English) is a definite asset. Rank and salary will be at the level of lecturer. The deadline for applications is June 1, 1979 or until the position is filled. All letters of application must be accompanied by a complete curriculum vitae, the names of three persons who would serve as references, and slides or reproductions of the candidate's work. Please address all inquiries and/or applications to: Associate Professor Judith Kelly, Director, Division of Visual Arts, Faculty of Fine Arts, Concordia University, H-543-1, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3G 1M8.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Fine Arts, Division of Visual Arts. Position available effective June 1, 1979. Printmaking Technician. Qualifications: - A demonstrable knowledge of at least two areas of printmaking techniques (intaglio, silkscreen or lithography). - Desire and ability to work with students at various levels. - Bilingualism will be an asset. Duties: 1. Assist students with technical problems in printing. 2. Carry out minor repairs and ensure that equipment is kept in good working order. 3. Supervise the various printmaking studios particularly during open workshop for students. 4. Assist instructors in the ordering and inventory of materials. Salary will depend upon experience and qualifications of the applicant. The deadline for applications is June 1, 1979, or until the position is filled. All letters of application must be accompanied by a complete curriculum vitae, the names of three persons who would serve as references, and slides or reproductions of the candidate's work. Please address all inquiries and/or applications to: Associate Professor Judith Kelly, Director, Division of Visual Arts, Faculty of Fine Arts, Concordia University, H-543-1, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3G 1M8.

GEOGRAPHY

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY. Department of Geography. Sabbatical Leave Replacement. Applications are invited for the sabbatical leave replacement of the following three courses: Géographie du Canada; Regional Geography - Theory and Application; and Le développement régional dans les milieux nordiques. These are second and third year undergraduate courses. This position is subject to budgetary approval. Apply with curriculum vitae and the names of three references to: Dr. J.R. Fitblado, Chairman, Department of Geography, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 2C6.

MEDICINE HAT COLLEGE. Department of Humanities / Social Sciences. Medicine Hat College, Alberta requires a sessional instructor who can teach years one and two at the university level in any two fields of geography - sociology - anthropology. Master's degree in principal field, honors baccalaureate in minor field are minimum requirements. Term: nine months. Salary range: approximately \$13,500 - \$21,750, based upon qualifications and experience. Competition closes June 30, 1979. Send curriculum vitae and names of three referees, to Dr. L. J. Roy Wilson, Chairman, Department of Humanities / Social Sciences, Medicine Hat College, Medicine Hat, Alberta, T1A 3Y6.

GEOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY. Department of Geology. Applications are invited for two positions available for Sessional Instructors from August 1, 1979 to April 30, 1980, with the possibility of renewal. The prime responsibility of these positions is to co-ordinate instruction in the laboratory of junior courses including physical and historical geology, introductory geology for engineers, sedimentation and paleontology. Candidates with M.Sc. or Ph.D. degrees will be considered. Some previous teaching experience will be an asset. Interested persons should send resumes and have three letters of reference forwarded to: Dr. J.E. Klován, Head, Department of Geology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4.

HISTORY

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Faculté Saint-Jean. Professeur d'Histoire. Ph.D. ou équivalent. Spécialisation: Histoire du

Canada et du Canada français hors Québec. Les cours doivent être enseignés en français. Echelle de salaires (78-79): \$18,530 - \$24,059; \$24,060 - \$34,728; \$31,680 \$42,503. Écrire: Bureau du Doyen, Faculté Saint-Jean, 8406 - 91 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T6C 4G9 en joignant un curriculum détaillé ainsi que les noms et adresses d'au moins trois répondants. The University of Alberta accepte indifféremment les candidatures féminines et masculines.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. Department of History. Invites applications for a ten-month appointment in Ancient History for the 1979-80 academic year. Responsibilities include the teaching of Ancient History at the introductory level and of Greek History at more advanced levels. Applications, together with a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be addressed to Professor T.D. Regehr, Head, Department of History, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0. Applications accepted until position is filled.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Department of History. Second Summer Session, 3 July - 10 August, 1979. Courses: two; Period: Monday-Friday, two hours daily; Salary: \$2,290. for each course. Courses: (1) History 393. The History of Ireland since the Tudors (6 credits, Loyola campus). Course description: A study of major themes in Irish history from the early modern period to the present. Attention will be given to social, political, and cultural issues, as well as to major historiographical problems and approaches. The relation of Irish history to British and, more broadly, to European history will also be discussed. Requirements: (1) Doctorate or equivalent in modern Irish and British history. (2) Previous teaching experience in Irish history at the university level. (2) History 394. Modern Jewish History: Comparative European and North American Perspectives (6 credits, Sir George Williams Campus). Course Description: A survey of modern Jewish history from the early modern period to the rise of the Jewish state, to focus on major trends in the history of the Jews in modern times, including the North American Jewish experience. Topics: decline of the kehilla; struggle for emancipation; Hassidism; the rise of political anti-semitism, and the Holocaust in Jewish and general history; Zionism and the struggle for Statehood; and changing patterns of North American (including Canada, and Quebec) Jewish identity. Requirements: (1) Doctorate or equivalent in modern Jewish history, with work in the North American experience. (2) Previous teaching experience in modern European and North American Jewish history at the university level. Applications are to be sent to: Professor Kranz, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1M8.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology. 1. Assistant professorship in History of Medieval and Renaissance Technology. Three-year contractually-limited joint appointment in the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology and the Centre for Medieval Studies. 2. Broad experience in teaching History and Technology at graduate and undergraduate levels. Ph.D. and publications in Medieval Technology. 3. Graduate and undergraduate courses in General History of Technology. Graduate specialist course and research supervision in Medieval and Early Renaissance Technology. 4. Assistant Professor scale dependant on experience and funds available. 5. Professor T. H. Levere, Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1. Send curriculum vitae and names of three referees. 6. July 1, 1979. 7. June 1, 1979.

HOME ECONOMICS

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Faculty of Home Economics. The Division of Foods and Nutrition is seeking a community nutritionist to teach undergraduate and graduate courses, to develop a research program and to provide a liaison between the university and the community. Preference will be given to applicants with a Ph.D.; some ex-

perience in nutrition education and/or applied clinical nutrition together with a R.D. is desirable. Applicants with a master's degree and appropriate experience will be considered. Current salaries: 1978-79 floors — Assistant — \$18,530; Associate — \$24,060. Effective date of appointment is September 1, 1979. Appointment subject to budget allocation. A curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be forwarded to Dr. Ruth Renner, Chairman, Division of Foods and Nutrition, Faculty of Home Economics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2M8. (The University of Alberta is an Equal Opportunities Employer).

JOURNALISM

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO. Graduate School of Journalism. Lecturer or assistant professor, depending on qualifications, for a one-year renewable term. Qualifications include significant experience in the broadcast media, demonstrated research capability and a Ph.D. completed or nearly so. Duties include professional instruction in the broadcast section of the M.A. program, a share of undergraduate service courses, and survey and behavioral research. Salary depends on qualifications. Date of appointment: September 1, 1979. Apply to Dean A. W. MacFarlane, Graduate School of Journalism, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, N6A 5B7.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. Landscape Architecture. 1. Assistant Professor, contractually limited term appointment for three years with the possibility of reappointment for up to two years; Department of Landscape Architecture; 2. M.L.A. or B.L.A. plus Masters in related field. 3. Major commitments to teaching in B.L.A. program and Research. Areas of Design, Landscape Architecture and Planning, Technology, Airphoto Interpretation and computer applications to Landscape Analysis emphasized. 4. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. 5. Professor W. Rock Jr., Chairman, Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Forestry and Landscape Architecture, University of Toronto, 230 College Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5S 1A1. 6. Effective July 1, 1979.

LANGUAGES

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY. Department of Languages. Appointment in the German Division of the Department of Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics at the Associate or Assistant Professor rank: Responsibilities: To teach a variety of courses in German language, literature, and/or linguistics at the undergraduate level. Qualifications: Ph.D. in Germanic studies required together with evidence of scholarly work. Some teaching experience preferred. Native or near-native fluency in German essential. An all-round Germanist preferred over a narrowly trained specialist. Other things being equal, a Canadian resident would be preferred. Salary: Negotiable, depending on rank and experience. Starting Date: Preferably September 1, 1979. Closing Date for Applications: May 30, 1979. Curriculum vitae, names of three referees, copies of publications to be sent to: Dr. N.J. Lincoln, Chairman, Department of Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Department of Romance Languages. Possibility of an appointment in French. Ph.D., teaching excellence and versatility essential. Effective date of appointment, July 1, 1979. Rank and salary in accordance with qualifications and experience. Applications are to be sent to Professor J.A. Creore, Chairman, Department of Romance Languages, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E6 and will

be accepted until position is filled. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer. Position subject to budgetary approval.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. Department of Romance Languages. Assistant Professor, in Italian. Strong preparation in at least two periods of Italian Literature. Ph.D., teaching excellence and near-native fluency essential. Language and literature courses at undergraduate and graduate levels. Rank and salary in accordance with qualifications and experience. Applications are to be sent to Professor J.A. Creore, Chairman, Department of Romance Languages, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E6 and will be accepted until June 1, 1979. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer. Position subject to budgetary approval.

LAW

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. College of Law. Clinical Teaching Position. Applications are invited for practitioners interested in a career in clinical legal education. This new faculty position will enable the College of Law to considerably expand its present clinical offerings. The position is jointly funded by the University and The Saskatchewan Community Legal Services Commission, for an initial three-year period. The successful applicant will be responsible for coordinating a new partial clinical semester open to third year law students in the first term and for an expanded clinical law class in the second term. As the teaching vehicle for these clinical offerings will be The Saskatoon Legal Assistance Clinic, the Clinical Law Teacher will be subject to the joint direction of the Saskatoon Clinic and the College of Law. The successful applicant will bring some years of experience at the bar to this new position, tenable July 1, 1979. Salary is negotiable. Applications should include a curriculum vitae, and should be addressed to: Dean D. H. Clark, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0.

LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Library. The University of British Columbia Library invites applications for the position of Assistant Librarian for Collections. Candidates should have strong managerial ability since the incumbent will be responsible for managing a very large budget and for coordinating and assessing the collections management program for the Library system; they should also have experience in the development of academic library collections. Public Services experience would be an asset. The Library's Collection programs are presently being reviewed. The salary will be commensurate with education and experience and the level of responsibility. The university has excellent medical, dental, disability, group insurance and superannuation benefits. Librarians are members of the Faculty Association which negotiates members salary increases with the University Administration. Librarians also are eligible to belong to the Faculty Club. The University of British Columbia offers equal opportunity for employment to qualified male and female applicants. Apply with resume to I.F. Bell, Associate Librarian, University of British Columbia Library, 2075 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5.

MEDICINE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. Faculty of Medicine. 1) Health Care Research Unit - Faculty of Medicine. 2) Senior Research Associate. 3) Master's degree with several years experience or a Ph.D. with a strong background in statistics and research methods. Experience in research in the health field. Experience in computer programming including a working knowledge of SPSS and one of FORTRAN, APL or PLI. 4) The majority of time will be

devoted to activities of the Unit but time will be available for academic research and educational activities in the Division of Community Health. Depending on background will participate in academic programmes and continuing education in Community Health division of the Faculty of Medicine. Will be involved in short term consultations on research design and statistical analysis; long term collaboration including writing of grant applications, supervising the execution of the research, data analysis and report writing. 5) Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. 6) Dr. J.I. Williams, Director - Health Care Research Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Fitzgerald Building, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. 7) July 1, 1979 or as soon after as possible. 8) When appointment made.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. Medicine. Queen's University, Department of Community Health & Epidemiology. Applications are invited for an Assistant Professorship with career motivation and accomplishment in the economics of health care. Candidates should have an M.D. and appropriate qualifications in economics. Demonstrated ability to teach and research effectively in the subject area is essential. Principal responsibilities would be undergraduate and graduate instruction and the development of an active research programme. The appointment is open from May 1, 1979. Please forward application with curriculum vitae and names of three referees to: Dr. R. Steele, Professor & Head, Department of Community Health & Epidemiology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 3N6.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. College of Medicine, Department of Biochemistry. A position at the rank of Assistant Professor is available in the Department of Biochemistry, College of Medicine, University of Saskatchewan. Applicants must have a Ph.D. and / or M.D. degree. Duties will include research and teaching of biochemistry to undergraduate and graduate students. Effective date of appointment is negotiable. Salary will be commensurate with experience and training. Send curriculum vitae and names of three referees to: Dr. J. D. Wood, Head, Department of Biochemistry, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7N 0W0.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY. Faculty of Medicine. One position is available as a Technical Officer, commencing June 1, 1979 and is open until the position is offered. Candidates should have completed a graduate degree with a minimum of four years' experience in biochemical and analytical techniques including protein instrumentation. Send cv's and the names of referees to Dr. W. Veale, Associate Dean (Research), Faculty of Medicine, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Department of Medicine. Clinical Epidemiologist / Health Care Researcher - New position in a University Department of Medicine. Applicant should be a qualified internist who has training in Health Care Research and Clinical Epidemiology with emphasis on methodology, experimental design and statistical analysis. Areas of interest include hospital-related medical decision making, cost-effectiveness analysis, automated medical information systems, and quality assurance. Send Curriculum Vitae to: Head, University of British Columbia Department of Medicine, c/o Vancouver General Hospital, 10th and Heather Streets, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V5Z 1M9.

MUSIC

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Department of Music. 1) One position available as Woodwind Instructor (flute or clarinet) or in Music Theory, depending on applications received. 2) Woodwind Instructor (flute or clarinet): Extensive professional experience as orchestral musician and preferably with university background. Should have working facility in both English and French. Instrumental teaching of undergraduate students; supervision of instrumental ensembles and teaching of woodwind literature. Depending on qualifications of applicant, one third of teaching load may be spent in a related discipline such as theory, music history, etc.

3. Music Theory: Ph.D. or equivalent. Must have working knowledge of French and English. Principally teaching theory, Harmony and Counterpoint to undergraduate students in French and English, the general orientation being toward the French traditions, especially in Solfège. About one third of the total teaching time could be in another discipline, whether as performer, in History, etc. 4. Rank and salary: commensurate with qualifications and experience. 1978-79 salary floors were: Lecturer, \$13,569; Assistant Professor, \$17,462; Associate Professor, \$22,460; Full Professor, \$28,992, with extensive fringe benefits. 5. Applications should include up-to-date curriculum vitae and names and addresses of at least three referees. Address to Keith C. MacMillan, Chairman, Department of Music, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5. 6. Date of appointment: July 1, 1979. 7. Deadline for applications: June 1, 1979, or when position is filled.

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA. Département de Musique. 1. Un poste de professeur d'instruments à vent (flûte ou clarinette) ou d'écriture musicale. Le choix du candidat (de la candidate) sera déterminé en fonction de la qualité des dossiers soumis. 2. Instruments à vent: Bonne expérience professionnelle comme musicien(ne) l'orchestre et / ou soliste ou chambriste. Expérience de l'enseignement français et de l'anglais est essentielle. Fonctions: Enseigner et superviser les cours d'instruments à vent au niveau du baccalauréat, ainsi que les ensembles de bois. Un tiers de la tâche d'enseignement pourra être affecté à une autre discipline, telle que l'écriture, l'initiation à la musique, le solfège, etc. 3. Écriture musicale: Doctorat complété ou l'équivalent. La connaissance du français et de l'anglais est essentielle pour ce poste. Fonctions: Enseigner la théorie, l'harmonie, le contrepoint et la fugue au niveau du baccalauréat, particulièrement dans l'optique des traditions et des méthodes françaises. Un tiers de la tâche d'enseignement pourra être affecté à une autre discipline, telle que l'histoire de la musique, le solfège, l'interprétation, etc. 4. Rang et traitement en fonction des titres et de l'expérience. Pour l'année 1978-79 les salaires minima sont: chargé de cours, \$13,569; professeur adjoint, \$17,462; professeur agrégé, \$22,460; titulaire, \$28,992, plus une gamme complète de bénéfices marginaux. 5. Les candidatures devront comprendre un curriculum vitae détaillé ainsi que les noms et adresses d'au moins trois répondants. Keith C. MacMillan, directeur, Département de Musique, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5. 6. Le 1er juillet 1979. 7. Le 1er juin 1979.

BRANDON UNIVERSITY. School of Music. 1. Applications are invited for nine-month sabbatical replacement position at the rank of Lecturer or Assistant Professor. 2. Qualifications: Master of Music with demonstrated ability as a performer and some teaching experience. 3. Duties: Undergraduate clarinet instruction, performance as soloist and in faculty ensembles and teaching of first-year theory and musicianship. 4. Salary: subject to qualifications and experience. 5. Send letters of application, references and curriculum vitae to: Gordon C. Macpherson, Acting Director, School of Music, Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba, R7A 6A9. 6. Date of appointment: September 1, 1979. 6. Closing date: When position filled.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY. Centre for the Arts. Music Position. Simon Fraser University expects to appoint a Lecturer in Music, to begin teaching duties in September 1979 for a two year term. Primary duties of the position are to teach introductory history, theory, and musicianship. Additional skills in performance and composition are desirable. The qualified candidate should hold a Masters Degree in Music or equivalent and have a strong interest in contemporary music. Candidates should be prepared to assist in the development of an emerging music program within an inter-disciplinary arts department. The current salary base for the Lecturer rank is \$18,604. Simon Fraser is particularly interested in receiving applications from Canadians or those with substantial Canadian experience. Letters of application should be sent to Professor Evan Alderson, Director, Centre for the Arts, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. (V5A 1S6).

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Music. The Faculty of Music, Wilfrid Laurier University invites applica-

tions for the appointment of Head of String Program: Nature of duties—teaching violin and viola to B. Mus. and B.A. Music Major students; coaching chamber music, taking orchestra string sectional rehearsals, supervising and developing the string program. Qualifications — established reputation in Canada as soloist and in chamber music; substantial Canadian experience of teaching at university level. Baroque violin desirable; a second teaching area, such as conducting or theory, would be an advantage; Masters degree or Doctorate preferred. Salary and Rank—negotiable according to experience. This is a two-year contract. Date of appointment—July 1, 1979. Closing date for applications—when position filled. Send application and curriculum vitae, with at least three letters of reference to: Dr. C.K. Mather, Dean, Faculty of Music, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3C5.

NURSING

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. School of Nursing: invites applications from nurses with a master's degree with specialist knowledge in the practice and teaching of community health nursing for the academic year commencing July 1, 1979. This faculty position is in the basic undergraduate programme involving teaching and the supervision of students in health care agencies. Salary and level of appointment will depend on the qualifications and experience of the person appointed. Applications should be addressed to Dr. Margaret Scott Wright, School of Nursing, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4H7.

NUTRITION

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. Department of Nutrition. Biochemistry. The mycotoxin research group of the University of Guelph invites applications for the position of research associate. The applicant should have a Ph.D. preferably in analytical biochemistry. Duties include (i) development of rapid and sensitive methodology for analysis of Fusarium mycotoxins in feeds and tissues (ii) generation of quantities of purified mycotoxins (iii) supervision of routine analysis of Fusarium mycotoxins in feeds and tissues. Remuneration is at the rate of \$18,000 yearly for a three year appointment. Competition is restricted to Canadian citizens and landed immigrants. Send curriculum vitae to: Prof. T. K. Smith, Department of Nutrition, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1. Position subject to final budgetary approval.

PHARMACY

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. College of Pharmacy. Applications are invited from qualified candidates for a faculty position in the clinical pharmacy area. The successful candidate is to have a joint appointment with a local teaching hospital and serve as a role model for pharmacy students at the hospital. He/she will teach, supervise, and conduct research in clinical pharmacy. Candidates should have a Pharm. D. degree. Experience in clinical teaching is desirable. This position is available from July 1, 1979 or as soon as possible thereafter. Application in the form of a letter together with a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three references should be sent to Dr. D.K. Yung, Director, College of Pharmacy, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., B3H 3J5.

PHYSICAL & OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY. School of Physical and Occupational Therapy. Applications are invited from candidates with experience in Physical or Occupational Therapy for an appointment at the rank of assistant professor. Duties include teaching and research supervision at both the

undergraduate and graduate level. Applicants must have a Master's degree and clinical, teaching and research experience. Send letter stating teaching and research interests, vitae and names of three references to: - Dr. Martha Piper, School of Physical and Occupational Therapy, McGill University, Davis House, 3654 Drummond Street, Montreal, P.Q. H3G 1Y5.

PHYSICS

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. Department of Physics. Post-Doctoral Fellowship. A post-doctoral fellowship is open for work on the structure and dynamics of fluids with the neutron scattering group at the University of Guelph. Present projects include the study of three body forces and correlations in atomic gases and molecular orientation effects in molecular gases. Duties include participation in neutron scattering experiments (for extended periods) at A.E.C.L., Chalk River and (for short periods) at I.C.I. Grenoble, France. This position will be open until filled. Initial appointment for one year with renewal for a second year by mutual agreement. Salary approximately \$12,000 per year. Candidates with PhD in any area of condensed matter or nuclear physics will be considered, and should send C.V. and names of two referees to - Dr. P.A. Egelsstaff, Department of Physics, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1 Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Physics Department. Applications are invited for a temporary position which is expected to be available September 1st, 1979 in one of the following fields: Experimental Physics: - Intermediate Energy Nuclear Physics, - Modern Optics. Theoretical Physics: - Elementary Particle, - Molecular Physics, - Solid State. Salary depends on qualification. Appointment for 1 year, renewable for one additional year. The closing date for applications is May 31st, 1979. All correspondence should be addressed to: Professor G. Jones, Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, 2075 Westbrook Place, Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1W5.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY. Department of Political Science. 1. One-year sessional appointment at Assistant Professor level. 2. Ph.D. 3. Undergraduate and graduate teaching in African politics and international relations. 4. \$13,000-\$15,000. 5. Dr. D.H. Poel, Chairman, Department of Political Science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., B3H 4H6. 6. July 1, 1979. 7. When position filled.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA. Department of Political Science. Applications are invited for a sessional appointment from September 1, 1979 to April 30, 1980 at the University of Victoria to teach in a combination of two of the following fields: Canadian Government, Public Administration, Local Government, Provincial Politics, Methodology. Applicants should forward their curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to the Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C., V8W 2Y2, by June 1, 1979.

PSYCHIATRY

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. Department of Psychiatry, Kingston Psychiatric Hospital. A position exists for a full time faculty appointment in the Department of Psychiatry Queen's University, to be based at Kingston Psychiatric Hospital. Appointment will be at the level of Lecturer / Assistant Professor. The applicant should be licenced to practice in Ontario and have a Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians (Canada) in psychiatry. The appointee will be expected to participate in the teaching and research programs of the Department. Applications, with copy of curriculum vitae and names of three referees should be addressed to: Dr. J. Waldron, Professor and Head, Department of Psychiatry, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, K7L 3N6. Closing date for applications May 31, 1979.

PSYCHOLOGY

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Department of Education. Concordia University Department of Education invites applications for a new faculty post in Educational Technology, anticipated for 1979. Qualifications required are a Ph.D. or equivalent with active research and teaching interests in one or more of: instructional psychology; development and evaluation of education materials (e.g. TV, film, computer-based learning, educational games); educational systems analysis and planning; self-instructional systems; distant study; industrial training; communication studies. Responsibilities include teaching primarily at the graduate level, research and development, thesis supervision and educational Technology internship supervision. Effective date June 1, 1979 or as soon as possible after that date. Salary negotiable based on experience and qualifications. Applications with curriculum vitae and names of referees should be submitted to: Arpi Hamalian, Chairman, Department of Education, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3G 1M8.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Department of Education. Concordia University Department of Education invites applications for a new faculty post in Early Childhood Education, anticipated for 1979. Qualifications required are Ph.D. with research interests in one or more of the following: teacher training, learning environments, curriculum, child development (0-8 years). Responsibilities include teaching at undergraduate and graduate levels, supervision of teaching practice and supervision of theses. Effective date June 1, 1979 or as soon as possible after that date. Salary negotiable, based on experience and qualifications. Applications with curriculum vitae and names of referees should be submitted to: Arpi Hamalian, Chairman, Department of Education, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3G 1M8.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Department of Psychology. Two positions for 1979/80 (pending budgetary approval). The Psychology Department at the University of New Brunswick anticipates approval of two positions for persons primarily interested in Applied Psychology. One is a tenure-track position, the other a one-year sabbatical replacement. The Applied Psychology programme at UNB has experienced rapid growth over the past few years. The Department expects to develop a Ph.D. programme in the near future. Individuals qualified to teach graduate courses in specialized areas of Applied Psychology and with graduate or undergraduate teaching interests in testing, psychopathology or quantitative psychology are encouraged to apply. Priority will be given to persons with research and / or clinical experience in child psychopathology, learning and perceptual handicaps, individual and family therapy, or intervention strategies. Salary and rank will be commensurate with experience and University scales. Appointments are for July 1, 1979. Candidates who are presently eligible to work in Canada will be given first consideration. Applicants should send a vitae, and names of three referees; and, if applying for the tenure-track position, a description of research space and resource requirements, to: H.H. Mikaelian, Chairman, Psychology Department, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, E3B 5A3.

ST. THOMAS MORE COLLEGE. Department of Psychology. Assistant Professor, term appointment, commencing July 1, 1979, to teach undergraduate courses in Introductory, Child, Adolescent, Aging, or Social Psychology, with research supervision and independent research activities. Ph.D. and some University teaching preferred. Salary dependent on rank and experience. Minimum for Assistant Professor (1978-79) \$18,415. Send curriculum vitae, official transcripts, and three letters of reference to Dr. M.C. Tierney, Head, Department of Psychology, St. Thomas More College, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W6. St. Thomas More College is a Catholic college federated with the University of Saskatchewan.

RECREATION

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO. Department of Recreation. 1. Assistant or Associate Professor in Recreation Management. 2. Earned doctorate or its near completion in related discipline. 3. Ability to successfully supervise student theses and honors projects with a broad interdisciplinary view to graduate and undergraduate instruction and continued involvement and participation in professional organizations with a demonstrated competence and commitment to scholarship. 4. Assistant Professor (minimum \$17,500), Associate Professor (minimum \$22,700). Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. 5. Dr. David Ng, Chairman, Department of Recreation, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G1. 6. July 1979. Subject to the availability of funds. 7. Until position filled. First consideration will be given to those applicants who at the time of application are legally eligible to work in Canada for the period covered by this position.

SCIENCE

KING ABDULAZIZ UNIVERSITY. Saudi Arabia. Faculty of Science. REQUIREMENTS: Mathematic Department: A-Real and Complex Analysis. B-Algebra. C-Geometry. D-Mathematical Statistics. Chemistry Department: A-Advanced Physical Organic Chemistry. B-Physical Inorganic Chemistry. C-Advanced Spectroscopy. Physics Department: A-Solid State Phy. B-Electronics. C-Theoretical Phy. D-Experimental Physics. Biology Department: A-Molecular Biology with experience in Electron Microscopy (ESM and TEM). B-Neurobiologist with experience in Electron Microscopy (ESM and TEM). **QUALIFICATIONS:** PhD plus 5 years experience in his field. A working knowledge of the Arabic Language would be useful but is not essential. For more information please contact the following: Saudi Arabian Educational Mission, 99 Bank Street, Suite 1144, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6B9. Canada. Telephone Number: (613) 237-3550.

SOCIOLOGY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY. Department of Sociology. The Department of Sociology at McGill University is seeking a sociologist for a two-year contractually limited appointment at the assistant professor level, with a possibility of extension. Completed Ph.D. preferable. Areas desired include socialization, family and kinship, social psychology, industrial relations, organizations, sociology of mental health. Interested applicants may apply to Professor Maurice Pinard, Chairperson, Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology, McGill University, 855 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 2T7, enclosing curriculum vitae, copies of 2 or 3 papers and names and addresses of 3 referees.

MEDICINE HAT COLLEGE. Department of Humanities Social Sciences. Medicine Hat College, Alberta requires a sessional instructor who can teach years one and two at the university level in any two fields of geography - sociology - anthropology. Master's degree in principal field, honors baccalaureate in minor field are minimum requirements. Term: nine months. Salary range: approximately \$13,500 - \$21,750, based upon qualifications and experience. Competition closes June 30, 1979. Send curriculum vitae and names of three referees, to Dr. L. J. Roy Wilson, Chairman, Department of Humanities / Social Sciences, Medicine Hat College, Medicine Hat, Alberta, T1A 3Y6.

STATISTICS

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA. Department of Statistics. A 10-month sessional appointment effective September 1, 1979 may be available pending budgetary approval. The rank and salary would be dependent on qualifications and experience. The duties involved would be to teach at undergraduate as well as graduate level and carry out research and/or consulting in Statistics. Send vitae to Dr. B. K. Kale,

Head, Department of Statistics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2.

THEOLOGY

TRINITY COLLEGE. Department of Theology. Trinity College, Toronto, plans to appoint a lecturer or assistant professor in the Faculty of Divinity in Philosophy of Religion or Christian Ethics. Doctorate or near doctorate and some teaching experience desirable. Trinity is an Anglican foundation and a member of the Toronto School of Theology. Ordination desirable but not required. Applications by June 1, 1979 to the Dean of Divinity, Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. Western College of Veterinary Medicine. 1. The Department of Veterinary Microbiology requires a lecturer to teach a course in Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine. 3. This course emphasises the role of veterinarians in the protection of the health of the public in meat and milk production, food sanitation and diseases of animals transmissible to man. 4. Salary will be commensurate with experience and training. 5. Enquiries should be directed to Head, Department of Veterinary Microbiology, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7N 0W0. 6. The appointment is for two months only as a replacement for a faculty member on sabbatical leave; however, it will be a full time position during the period October 22, 1979 to December 17, 1979.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE. Department of Clinical Studies. A position in large Animal Medicine is available in the Department of Clinical Studies, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph as of September 1, 1979. Competence in general medicine of all species of Large Animals will be required of the successful applicant. The main duties of the applicant will be to teach large Animal Medicine at the Undergraduate and Graduate Level and to participate as a Clinician in the Veterinary Teaching Hospital. The applicant must be licensed or eligible for licensure in the Province of Ontario. Completion of an intern / residency program would be desirable. Academic rank and salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. Positions are subject to budgetary approval. Enquiries regarding the position can be made to: Dr. J. Archibald, Chairman, Department of Clinical Studies, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1.

MISCELLANEOUS

SABBATICAL LEAVE IN ENGLAND? House available near Sussex University. Furnished three bedroom house for rent adjacent to downland on outskirts of Brighton, England. Five minutes from Sussex University and from hourly train service to London (55 minutes). Available summer 1979 to summer 1980. For details contact owner - Dr. Robin Swales, Department of History, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4S 0A2.

FOR RENT. 4 Bedroom House. Situated in the Glebe close to the University of Ottawa, Carleton and the Archives. Accommodations are fully furnished consisting of a living room, dining room, eat-in-kitchen, four bedrooms, den and 2-1/2 bathrooms. Also there is a separate garage and garden with gardening service. Available for three months, June 1st to August 31st or a portion thereof. Rent is \$500.00 per month, including utilities. Contact Joseph Levitt, 233-7831 (home) or 231-4206 (office).

LE MIDI DE LA FRANCE — MAISON A LOUER. Maison spacieuse (faisant partie d'un ancien château), entièrement meublée et équipée: cour-jardin, garage, téléphone, chauffage central; 3 chambres (dont l'une sert également de bureau);

située à 12 milles de Montpellier dans un village entouré de vignes, et à 20 milles de la Méditerranée. À louer du 1er septembre 1979 jusqu'au 31 mai 1980. Loyer mensuel: 1,000 francs (plus charges). Écrire ou téléphoner au Professeur W. A. Oliver, Le Château, 3, rue Saint Didier, 34160 Saint Drézéry, France. Tél.: (67) 55 90 93.

SOUTH OF FRANCE — SABBATICAL RENTAL. Spacious house (part of former château), fully furnished and equipped; courtyard garden, garage, telephone, central heating; 3 bedrooms (one of which doubles as a study); 12 miles from Montpellier in vine-growing village, 20 miles from Mediterranean. Available September 1st, 1979 to May 31st, 1980. Rent: 1,000 francs monthly (plus utilities). Write or phone: Professor W. A. Oliver, Le Château, 3, rue Saint Didier, 34160 Saint Drézéry, France. Phone: (67) 55 90 93.

LATE ADS

UNIVERSITE LAVAL. Research Position. A full-time academic appointment in dental research (oral biology) will be available June 1st, 1979. The successful applicant will join a recently formed research team in oral microbiology-biochemistry area. He / She must hold a Ph.D. in an appropriate field or a DDS (DMD) and M.S. (MSD) with experience in basic science research. It is expected that the applicants would have acquired training and experience in research in a dentistry-related subject and will be able to propose a research program. Besides research, duties will include graduates supervision and teaching with minimal undergraduate responsibilities. Candidates must be prepared to fulfill French language requirements in a reasonable period of time. Salary and Rank commensurate with qualifications and experience according to a collective agreement. Letter of application along with a curriculum vitae and three letters of recommendation should be sent before July 15 to: Dr. Laurent Dufour, Associate director, Ecole de médecine dentaire, Université Laval, Québec, P.Q. G1K 7P4.

UNIVERSITE LAVAL. Research Position. A full-time position in clinical dental research is available. The successful applicant will be expected to conduct a research program on any clinical dentistry subject, however a greater potential for research exists in preventive and community dentistry, crown and bridge, periodontics, orthodontics, oral cancerology or behavior. Postgraduate or graduate qualifications and experience in clinical research are required. In addition to research, duties will include graduate teaching and minimal undergraduate responsibilities. Candidates must be eligible for licensure by the Order of Dentists of Québec and be prepared to fulfill the French language requirements enabling him / her to teach clinically and enjoy consulting and private practice privileges. A temporary licence would be granted in the interim. Salary and rank are commensurate with qualifications and experience and are based on collective agreement. Please send letter of applications, curriculum vitae and three letters of recommendation before July 15 to: Dr. Laurent Dufour, Associate director, Ecole de médecine dentaire, Université Laval, Québec, P.Q. G1K 7P4.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY. School of Commerce. Applications are invited for Assistant / Associate rank in the following areas of interest: (I) Accounting, (II) Finance, and (III) Systems Analysis / Data Processing. Preference will be given to candidates with a secondary teaching interest in Quantitative Methods or Business Policy. Appointment date open to negotiation. Qualifications required: Ph.D. (Appointments may be considered in exceptional circumstances for individuals who wish to consider academic experience before embarking on a Ph.D. program). Applications should be sent to Dr. W.M. Lawson, Chairman, Recruiting Committee, School of Commerce, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. K1S 5B6.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. Department of Consumer Studies. Assistant Professor. Doctorate preferred. Undergraduate and graduate levels of teaching and research in sensory evaluation and related foods areas in an interdisciplinary Department of Consumer Studies. Salary negotiable. Apply to Dr. R.E. Vosburgh, Chairman, Depart-

ment of Consumer Studies, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1. Appointment to commence July 1, 1979. Position subject to final budgetary approval.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH. Department of Animal & Poultry Science. Applications are invited for the position of Assistant Professor, probationary appointment (tenure track). The position involves approximately equal time in teaching and research with a small component for extension activity. Teaching includes diploma, undergraduate and graduate levels. Knowledge of the relationship of live animals to carcass characteristics and composition is required and a research emphasis in the biochemistry, physiology or genetics of growth helpful. The major emphasis in the research area is in beef but work on other food producing species is possible. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Direct replies to: W.D. Morrison, Chairman, Department of Animal and Poultry Science, Ontario Agricultural College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1. Duties to commence September 1, 1979. Closing date for applications July 1, 1979 or until position filled. Position is subject to final budgetary approval.

BRANDON UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Education. Assistant to the Dean of Education: Coordinator of Field Based Activities. Rank: Open. In accord with qualifications and experience. Qualifications: Ph.D. / Ed.D. preferred. Masters minimum. Successful experience in multicultural programs, K-12 experience, valid teaching certificate, ability to interface between native, rural and university communities. Duties: Serve as Supervisor of Student Programs, course and delivery and staff in a field-based multi-cultural teacher preparations program at Brandon University. The position involves 10 Northern Teacher Education Centres in Northern Manitoba. Salary: Dependent upon qualifications and experience. Letter of application: Placement file or full vitae and three references to: Faculty of Education, Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba, R7A 6A9. Closing date: June 1, 1979. Effective date: August 1, 1979 or before.

BRANDON UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Education. Assistant to the Dean of Education: Special Projects Co-ordinator. Rank: Open. In accord with qualifications and experience. Qualifications: Ph.D. / Ed.D. preferred. Masters minimum. Successful experience in multicultural programs, K-12 experience, valid teaching certificate. Must have demonstrated ability to organize record systems, plan and supervise budgets, plan student programs, supervise office staff, and act as liaison between Faculty of Education, other facilities and provincial government. Duties: Serve as co-ordinator of Special Projects, the field-based multi-cultural teacher preparation program at Brandon University. The position involves co-ordination of Northern Teacher Education programs in Northern Manitoba. Salary: Dependent upon qualifications and experience. Letters of application: Placement file or full vitae and three references to: Dr. Dale T. Hayes, Dean, Faculty of Education, Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba, R7A 6A9. Closing Date: June 1, 1979. Effective date: August 1, 1979 or before.

BRANDON UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Education. Travelling Professor: Field-based Education Programs (BUNTEP / IMPACTE). Educational Psychology / Special Education. Qualifications: Doctoral degree preferred. Masters required. School experience at the elementary level and a valid teaching certificate necessary. Duties: To teach undergraduate courses off-campus in Psychology of Teaching and Learning and Introductory Special Education courses. Duties also include the supervision of student teachers. Teaching duties will be carried out in the Brandon University Northern Teacher Education Project (BUNTEP) and the Indian and Metis Project for Careers through Teacher Education (IMPACTE). Salary: Dependent upon qualifications and experience. Travel allowance above base. Letter of application: Placement file or full vitae and three references to: Dr. A. Rae McCombs, Field Coordinator of Special Projects, Faculty of Education, Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba, R7A 6A9. Closing date: When position filled. Effective date: September 1, 1979.

BRANDON UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Education. Centre Coordinator — Field

Based Education Programs (BUNTEP / IMPACTE). Qualifications: Ph.D. / Ed.D. preferred. M.Ed. minimum. Teaching certificate. Experience in cross-cultural education at elementary level an asset. Duties: Coordinate field-based teacher preparation site in rural / remote setting. Responsible for 1/3 teaching load in area of expertise, administrative duties in connection with student records, supervision of student teachers, community liaison. Working in rural / remote community in cross-cultural setting a necessity. Salary: Based on qualifications and experience. Northern and administrative allowances above base. Letter of application: Placement file or full vitae and three references to: Dr. A. R. McCombs, Field Coordinator of Special Projects, Faculty of Education, Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba, R7A 6A9. Closing date: When position filled. Effective date: September 1, 1979 or before.

BRANDON UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Education. Travelling Professor: Field Based Education Programs (BUNTEP / IMPACTE). Elementary Reading / Language Arts. Qualifications: Doctoral degree preferred. Masters required. School experience at the elementary level and a valid teaching certificate necessary. Duties: To teach undergraduate courses off-campus in elementary reading and language arts. Duties also include the supervision of student teachers. Teaching duties will be carried out in Brandon University's Northern Teacher Education Project (BUNTEP) and the Indian and Metis Project for Careers through Teacher Education (IMPACTE). Salary: Dependent upon qualifications and experience. Travel allowance above base. Letter of application: Placement file or full vitae and three references to: Dr. A. Rae McCombs, field Coordinator of Special Projects, Faculty of Education, Brandon University, Brandon, R7A 6A9. Closing date: When position filled. Effective date: September 1, 1979. This position is a one-year replacement for a faculty member on leave of absence.

BRANDON UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Education. Field Experience Supervisor. Project for the Education of Native Teachers (P.E.N.T.). Rank: Open. Qualifications: Elementary teaching experience and M.Ed. Experience in cross-cultural, native education an asset. Duties: Assigned to full-time supervision of student teachers, September — April. May — August, assigned duties may include courses in area of expertise. Extensive travel throughout Manitoba is required. Salary: Dependent on qualifications and experience. Minimum: Lecturer — \$14,500; Assistant Professor — \$17,800; and Travelling Professor Allowance — \$3,000. Letter of application: Placement file or curriculum vitae and three references to: Dr. Dale T. Hayes, Dean, Faculty of Education, Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba, R7A 6A9. Closing date: When position filled. Effective date: September 1, 1979.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Department of Civil Engineering. 1. Post Doctoral Fellow / Visiting Assistant Professor for one year. 2. Ph.D. — area of Experimental Hydraulics, Fluid Mechanics (Cavitation or Multiphase Diffusers). 3. Teaching and research. 4. \$11,000.00 / year. 5. Dr. M. S. Troitsky, Chairman, Department of Civil Engineering, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1M8. 6. When available. 7. Preference to applicants legally eligible to work in Canada.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND. Department of Biology. Insect Ultrastructure, Bacterial Taxonomy / Ecology. Postdoctoral position available September 1, 1979. The position is initially for 1 year to study the structure of the peritrophic membrane and gut wall of selected forest pests and renewable for a second year. The second year will involve a taxonomic and spatial analysis of the insect gut bacterial flora. Initial salary, \$12,900. Send curriculum vitae and names of three references to: Dr. R. A. Nolan, Department of Biology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, A1B 3X9.

UNIVERSITY OF REGINA. Faculty of Engineering. The Division of Industrial Systems Engineering invites applications for one or two post-doctoral positions. The applicant should have a background / interest in Work Measurement / Methods / Ergonomics and Human Factors. Duties include undergraduate teaching and research. The positions will be open until filled.

Salary is competitive. Send resume and all inquiries to Dr. D. S. Kochhar, Industrial Systems Engineering, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4S 0A2.

YORK UNIVERSITY. Music Department. Visiting Assistant Professor with strong academic credentials and a research interest in electronic music including digital and hybrid techniques and a teaching ability in at least one of a) general musicianship and b) ensemble performance as well as one or more electronic studio courses. Salary negotiable. Appointment for two years beginning July 1, 1979. Applications complete with resumé and names of at least three references to be sent to: Professor Alan Lessem, Chairman, Music Department, Faculty of Fine Arts, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario, M3J 1P3.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY. Health Education and Community Nursing. Community Nursing Programme requires two (2) Nurse Educators. Function: — curriculum innovation and teaching. Qualifications: — M.Sc.N. from recognized University School of Nursing; — Experience in hospital and community nursing; — experience in University nursing education; — Interest in curriculum; — Interest in further education of experienced graduate nurses; — Innovative, creative approach to nursing education; — Doctoral degree desirable; — Bilingual in French and English an asset. Duties: — Programme administration; — Teaching Registered nurses. Salary, Rank: — Salary commensurate with experience and education; excellent fringe benefits. Date: As soon as possible after June 1, 1979. Applications, including curriculum vitae and names of at least three referees, should be sent to: Muriel Uprichard, Education and Community Nursing, Concordia University, 7270 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec, H4B 1R6.

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY. Department of Philosophy. The Department of Philosophy is seeking a lecturer or assistant professor for appointment September 1, 1979, for a nine-month term appointment. Ph.D. qualification preferred. To teach three courses, nine hours per week: Introductory Philosophy, Basic Logic, Epistemology, Present salary scale under collective agreement for assistant professor: \$17,230 — \$20,230, to be pro-rated on nine-month basis. New salary scale to be negotiated. Please send resumé to: Dr. Arthur P. Monahan, Chairperson, Department of Philosophy, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Department of Electrical Engineering. The Department of Electrical Engineering seeks candidates for a faculty position starting as early as possible after June 30, 1979. Applicants must have a strong commitment to teaching undergraduates and graduates, outstanding research potential or record, and a willingness to participate in ongoing projects. The position requires demonstrated proficiency and experience in the field of computer applications with emphasis on hardware aspects and micro-processors. Qualifications include a doctoral degree or equivalent academic and / or industrial experience. The Department of Electrical Engineering is very active in the areas of communications and systems engineering. The Ottawa region provides superb opportunities for collaboration with industry and government. Knowledge of both English and French would be an advantage. Send applications with curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees to: Dr. W. J. R. Hocfer, Chairman, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1N 6N5, Tel. (613) 231-2493.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Department of Biochemistry. A position is available for an Assistant or Associate Professor in the Department of Biochemistry, University of Ottawa, a joint Department of the Faculty of Health Sciences and the Faculty of Science and Engineering. An M.D. is required, with specialist qualification, to undertake research and teaching. The candidate must have research experience in both basic and clinical sciences and the ability to establish an active research programme linking these two areas. A cross-appointment to an appropriate clinical Department and an affiliation with a teaching hospital will be arranged. Apply to: Dr. J. Hinms-Hagen, Department of Biochemistry, University of Ottawa, 275 Nicholas Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 9A9, Canada.



Questionnaire for candidates

1. There are many competing claims for federal government funds. In your opinion, how high a national priority is science and technology and post-secondary education?

Post-secondary Education

High _____
Medium _____
Low _____

Science and Technology

High _____
Medium _____
Low _____

2. OECD statistics show Canada near the bottom of 10 western industrialized countries in its level of investment for R & D. Do you believe Canada should be applying the same fraction of her GNP to this area as other European countries? If not, should we be doing more or less than our western European allies?

3. About two-thirds of research funded by the Medical Research Council and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council is currently allocated to "applied" research, and the balance to "basic" research. What portion of federally-supported research should be applied to mission-oriented research? What portion should be fundamental research? How should that ratio be determined? Who should determine it?

4. How important do you feel each of the following criteria should be in determining which research projects should be supported?

High Medium Low

- a) quality of proposal as determined by experts in the field
- b) degree of immediate applicability
- c) proven track record of group proposing the work
- d) regional balancing of economic effects of grants
- e) development of high quality research institutions
- f) other (specify)

5. Who should determine what individual projects should be supported?

- a) experts in the field of the proposal (peer review)
- b) civil servants
- c) elected officials
- d) lay people selected from the community-at-large
- e) some combination of above (specify)

6. According to statute, the various federal granting councils are supposed to be autonomous in large measure, but some M.P.s have criticized individual grants made by them, implying that parliament should have some direct control over individual research support allocations. Is this feasible? Is this desirable?

7. At the moment the federal government, under the Established Programmes Financing agreement with the provinces, pays much of the cost of provincial expenditures in health and post-secondary education.

- a) should this programme continue?
- b) should this support be a constant function of programme cost?
- c) if reduced, what should replace such support?
- d) how can quality in these areas be assured in have-not provinces?

8. Universities and hospitals can acquire certain equipment or materials for research or teaching without paying federal sales tax or (when it is necessary to import) duty. Should these tax-supported institutions retain these exemptions? If not, how should their resources be increased to meet the massive additional costs?

9. Canada's colleges and universities may experience a decline in enrolment of 10-15% between now and the mid-1980's at which time the enrolment should begin to rise again. Should these institutions be contracted by that percentage in the interval, or is the period of enrolment slump too short to contract and re-expand? If the gap is to be bridged without fast contraction and re-expansion, how should it be financed?

10. A first year arts student now pays between \$520-820 in tuition fees — or between 10-16% of the government's annual cost of educating him. Do you think this an appropriate ratio? If not, what is an appropriate level for college and university tuition fees? Should they increase or decrease? If they increase, should provision be made for increased student summer employment? If so, how? If fees decrease, what will be the economic impact on the institutions?

11. Should the federal government compensate the provinces for the extra costs of foreign students studying in the universities and colleges of that province? Should there be limits on numbers of foreign students? If so, who should set them, and with what appeal procedures? Should foreign students be allowed to take part-time or summer jobs in Canada? If not, what should they do when school is not in session?

12. Do you support a Freedom of Information Act? Should such an act provide for independent review of denials of access (as in the U.S.) or is ministerial review a sufficient safeguard (as in Nova Scotia)?

13. What sorts of information should not be made public under a Freedom of Information Act? Do you think there should be a blanket "national security" exemption? Are there classes of information which are not accessible at the moment which you feel are important to get into the public domain?

14. Should we maintain the status quo on the censorship of films, books and magazines, or should it be changed? If so, how? Who should

decide what is unreasonable? Should obscenity criteria be national in application, or can they vary from place to place?

15. Are you concerned about the alleged illegal acts of various police forces, most notably the RCMP? Do they result from inadequacies in the law? Is civil supervision of the RCMP adequate? Should illegally obtained evidence be admissible in a Canadian court of law? Should the Security Service be part of the RCMP? Should only a judge of a high court be authorized to approve a wiretap order on security grounds? What classes of communication should be entirely confidential?

- a) lawyer-client
- b) doctor-patient (except as relates to communicable disease)
- c) clergyman-parishioner
- d) reporter-source
- e) police-informer
- f) elected official-civil servant

16. What methods will be most effective in eliminating job and pay discrimination against women? If such discrimination is made illegal, who should enforce that law? Should women and men pay different life insurance premiums? Should they pay different auto insurance premiums? Should pension premiums and pay-outs be equal for women and men? How do you feel about "equal opportunity / affirmative action" programmes in the United States and in Canada?

17. Do you favour any change in the mandatory age of retirement?

18. Statistics Canada's budget for 1978-79 and 1979-80 has been cut by \$16.5 million or 13.5% of its total budget. The cuts could mean that Stats Can might have to either (1) reduce the collection and dissemination of information for post-secondary education, or (2) transfer the service for post-secondary education to the provinces. The data that Stats Can currently collects are vital for various levels of government to plan higher education, for private agencies to monitor developments in higher education. Serious budget cuts would make it difficult for planning, monitoring and research to continue at their present levels.

Transferring this service to the provinces would destroy one of the most useful services; it would guarantee that the statistics in this area would rapidly become non-comparable as each province would be under no compulsion to use similar definitions in the collection of data. Moreover, as some provinces would not be able to afford to collect all the data that Stats Can is currently collecting while others will, it would be impossible to study developments across the country over long periods of time.

Do you think Statistics Canada should continue to collect data on post-secondary education? Do you oppose any transfer of the work to the provinces? Do you think Statistics Canada should continue its present level of financial commitment to all research in post-secondary education?